THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,713—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1889.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th Sept.
				Friday.
L GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th „
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th „
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th „
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th „
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd „
BL ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	29th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th „
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th „
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE;

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail
BISAGNO ....On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemisich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	13th Sept.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	25th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, and ANTWERP *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 31, 1889. Agents.

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Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 10th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th September, 1889. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

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One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each	0 11
Eighteen-Penny	do. do.	„	1 0
Two-Shilling	do. do.	„	1 6
Three-Shilling	do. do.	„	2 0
Five-Shilling	do. do.	„	3 4

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ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quanity of fine Young Hyson	0 14	„
PEKOE	0 13	„
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In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

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TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERA, LATEST PATTERN.

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	Rs. 180	Rs. 235	Rs. 270	Rs. 320	...
Square Bellows Body Camera	...	...	Rs. 160	Rs. 220	Rs. 270
Spare Slides for do.	...	...	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 70
Portable Landscape Cameras	Rs. 120	Rs. 180	...	...	...
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Spare Slides for Universal	...	Rs. 32	Rs. 40	...	...

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Complete Dry Plate Kit, 4¼ by 3¼...... Rs. 165
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Per dozen	Re. 1 6	Rs. 2 12	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 7 12	Rs. 13 12
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BRILLIANT IN TONE. EXCELLENT FINISH.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO. LD. BOMBAY.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

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THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
T' was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door ?"
Quoth the Doctor—" Never more !"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore !"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more !
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

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WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

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Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

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OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise of diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

		Rs.	A.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality		11	8	per pair.
„ „ „ Court Shoes, „		8	0	„
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„ „ Court „ „		7	8	„
„ „ „ „ Jet beaded toes, 1st quality		9	0	„
„ Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes		10	8	„
„ „ Court „		6	8	„
„ Tan Suede Court Shoes		6	8	„
„ Slate „ „		6	8	„
„ Tuscan „ „		6	8	„
„ Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ...	from	9	0	„
„ „ „ beaded Toes	from Rs. 10-8 to	11	8	„
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable	from Rs. 4-8 to	7	0	„
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BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz. .... Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund ...... Rs. 12.

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
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„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
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FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
„ „ „ B „	„	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	„	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	„	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet		5 0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	„	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence		0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	„	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

WANTED
FOR THE AHMEDABAD CITY BILLIARD, ICE, AND REFRESHMENT SALOONS,

A FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE by a well-known maker, with all equipments complete. Apply, giving full particulars with price, to

KAIKOBAD MANECKJEE,
General Merchant and Commission Agent, Ahmedabad.

WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.

He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to

BAPURAO DADA, Pleader,
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.
Dated 7th August 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

One handsome and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light, for one or a pair of Arabs.

One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Morocco throughout, and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

And some sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

TO BE LET.

Furnished and well situated BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. J. Arnott.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	„
MASTIFFS	£20	„
BOARHOUNDS	£20	„
BULL DOGS	£20	„
BULL TERRIERS	£10	„
FOX TERRIERS	£10	„
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	„
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	„

Apply [illegible]
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
38, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

LADY REAY'S FUND.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AND FETE.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

A GRAND FANCY FAIR and FETE will be held in Bombay in February next in aid of the Bombay Branch of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA, usually known here as "LADY REAY'S FUND."

All those willing to assist in any way are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Reay's Fund.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

KANIALALL ABEERCHUND has been APPOINTED SHROFF of this Agency in place of BHAU CRISHNARAO from 2nd instant.

E. M. SLATER,
Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay Agency.

WITH OR WITHOUT THE GOLD CHAIN.

GOLD HUNTING SELF-STRIKING CLOCK WATCH. Best Duplex Escapement Seconds, Jewelled, Compensation Balance, constructed to strike of itself the Hours and Quarters of Hours, by Jas. McCabe, Royal Exchange, London. Price Rs. 1,250.

With a solid 18-carat Gold Hall-marked Buckle and Strap, and Fetter patern full-size Albert Chain attached with seal and key. Price Rs. 400.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share for six months ending 30th June 1889 will be paid to the shareholders at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September 1889.

PEARSE AND COMPANY, LD., IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, convened on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, was POSTPONED for want of a quorum to MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4-30 p. m.

LIDBETTER & YOUNG,
Voluntary Liquidators.

No. 10, Medows Street, 4th September 1889.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of September 1889, at 2 p.m. afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TULLUCKCHAND & SHAPOORJEE,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1889.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY. PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, & 3, MY SPECIAL BRAND.
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
"Lady Manilla"
} Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—

(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)

6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
" " 9 "
4 " " 6 "
3 " " 3 "

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

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The Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, with his Correspondence and Conversations; by James Boswell, Esq., edited, with copious Notes and Biographical Illustrations, by Edward Malone, unabridged edition, Illustrated.

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The Complete Works of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott, with Portraits and a fac-simile of a Sonnet, and a characteristic Letter of Burns to Mr. Riddell, and other Illustrations.

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Anecdotes, Literary and Scientific, illustrative of the Characters, Habits, and Conversations of Men of Letters and Science. Edited by William Keddie. Illustrated.

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BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

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Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DAMODAUR RATANSEY, of 27, Kalbadevi, is no longer SUB-AGENT for Messrs. W. S. KIMBALL and Co., Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturers, United States, whose goods can now be had from Messrs. HORMUSJEE ADERJEE and Co., Shaik Abdool Rahman Street, opposite Crawford Market.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hummum Street.

HAJEE HAROON EBRAHIM, the PARTNER of the Firm of HAROON CASSUM and Co., hereby informs the public that the partnership carried in the name of Messrs. HAROON CASSUM and Co. has been dissolved as CASSUM OOSMAN, being the partner, is dead, and he has commenced the business under the name and style of HAJEE HAROON EBRAHIM and Co. on the same premises. Therefore all the letters and correspondences should be addressed to the name and style of HAJEE HAROON EBRAHIM and Co. instead of HAROON CASSUM and Co., and also all the correspondences which have passed in the name of Hajee Haroon Ebrahim and Sons up to date will be answered by the above-mentioned firm, viz., Hajee Haroon Ebrahim and Co.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is AUTHORIZED by the NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK BAHADUR, of Hyderabad (Deccan), to give public notice that he will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Vacha, or any other person whatsoever, in the name of his late Brother, the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, after the 5th of July last, on which date his deceased Brother left Poona for Hyderabad.

A. W. FORBES,
Attorney for the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk.

Hyderabad, 28th August 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share will be paid on and after THURSDAY next, the 5th September, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to Shareholders whose names will be on the Register on the 2nd proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1889.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty) per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after THURSDAY next, the 5th September 1889, to Shareholders whose names will be on the Register on the 31st inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st inst. to the 11th proximo (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents, the Manockjee Petit M. Company.

Bombay, 28th August, 1889.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June 1889 of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 5th September 1889, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above company will be closed from 2nd to 9th September 1889, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 31st August 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA AND GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS,

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THROUGH GOODS RATES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE special attention of Merchants and others is called to the very considerable reduction which will be brought into force on and after the First of October next in the rates for conveyance of Goods booked through between all the G. I. P. Railway Stations in Bombay and Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway via Poona and via Hotgi.

For particulars as to these rates, &c., see the Goods Tariffs of the G. I. P. and Southern Mahratta Railways. Full information will also be given on application to the undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager,
S. M. Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, the Second of September 1889.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the contract for the supply of 4,50,000 Indian maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at noon on WEDNESDAY, 16th October 1889 —1st Thulam 1065, when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 50 before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete. This deposit may be paid in advance in the Commercial Treasury and the Commercial Agent's receipt produced, or the amount may be paid in the Huzur Cutcherry itself.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into within a week before the Commercial Agent on an eight-anna stamp-paper provided by them.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

6. The contract will be put up in such convenient lots as may be desirable at the time of the sale.

	Maunds.
Alleppey	2,40,000.
Quilon	1,00,000.
Moonambum	40,000.
Trevandrum	70,000.

7. The salt shall be delivered into the Bankshalls or Godowns noted in the margin at the cost of the contractor.

8. The delivery should commence immediately after contract and be completed before the end of April 1890.

9. The salt should be brought and landed in bags from the Bombay works. The empty bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh-bridge and counting 82¼ English lbs. to one Indian maund.

At Moonambum, Quilon, and Trevandrum weighing machines will be used.

11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty or any other payment, except 3 pies per maund. The following rules will regulate the shipment and delivery of salt, and must be strictly complied with.

(a) On entering into contract, the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and the signature of the Commercial Agent, specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c) On production of the original certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the contractor to export free of duty, but on payment of 3 pies per maund as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be entered in the certificate in the possession of the contractor and in the duplicate and will also be communicated to the Commercial Agent.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Commercial Agent to ascertain whether the whole quantity shipped has been landed. In case of any deficiency, the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on the quantity found deficient shall be levied. No allowance for wastage will be made.

(e) After each shipment has been received, the Commercial Agent will grant a certificate stating whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case will certify that the full duty that may be in force at the time of import has been received from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within 2 months at the latest from the date of shipment.

12. Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of Rs. 10 per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

13. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

14. Approved samples of Bombay salt will be exhibited at the time of sale, and only such salt must be supplied. All salt of inferior quality will be rejected, and any salt so rejected shall be paid for at the selling price that may prevail at the time of import and taken back by the contractor.

15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

16. Any further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. ROHDE, Commercial Agent,
Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 12th August 1889.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF MESSRS. SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTGART, ESTABLISHED 1809.

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PIANOS ON HIRE tuned and kept in order, free of charge.

OLD PIANOS thoroughly renovated, equal to new.

PIANOS tuned in a perfect manner

BY

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

"THE SOLID GRAND PLAIN SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID BOUDOIR" PIANOFORTE.
For cash with order, Rs. 710.	For cash with order, Rs. 780.	For cash with order, Rs. 1,350.
On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.
By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 792; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 35 each, amounting to Rs. 840.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 72 each, amounting to Rs. 864; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 38 each, amounting to Rs. 912.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 125 each, amounting to Rs. 1,500; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 70 each, amounting to Rs. 1,680
Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.
Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.

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In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,010
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£219
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

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Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	730
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
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Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
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New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
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Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
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Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

cock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 142
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107¾
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	310
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	11
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	367½xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	58
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	135
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. M. Mody & Co.					48

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 25	565
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	730
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,170
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	710
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 15	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	515
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	--	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	650xd.
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	530xd.
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1[illegible]	310
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	665xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	[illegible]		100
Increased	1,483	25	2[illegible]	Rs. 1[illegible]	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	...	900	1,000	—	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	960
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5[illegible]	149xd.
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs.100	2,060
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,655
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1[illegible]	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	685
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	6,720		625	Rs. 10	395
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs. [illegible]	65
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,095
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	805
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
asson S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	385
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	850
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	540

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	585xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1.000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-14-6
Carolas	„ 248
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 288
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	„ 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	„ 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-11
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-15
Pekin	„ 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98½
Four-and-a-half per cent	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4⅜d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
France	3 Do do.	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·73¼
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	995-8
China	60 Do. do.	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·819
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·815
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind.*	ESE, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·171
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month	0·81
„ „ year	62·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Busheer (s), for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee ; Oriental (s), Marmagao, &c. ; and Strathclyde (s), Dunkirk.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Oriental left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 31st August 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 2,63,932 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Kashgar, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for the month of August :—Daily average attendance, 216·39 ; admissions, 2,484 ; prevailing diseases, fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

A CHILD ROBBED.—A little girl, aged 4½ years, the daughter of Khameesa Sally Mahomed, while playing about on Tuesday in the compound of the Crawford Market, was robbed of four gold earrings, valued at Rs. 12.

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT TABOOT PROCESSIONS.—Mr Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday fined Habib Sheriff and another Memon Rs. 5 each for failing to keep those who took part in the taboot procession under their control in order.

MR. KNIGHT AND THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO.—The case in which a Mr. Knight is charged with having assaulted a tramway conductor who remonstrated with him for smoking in a tram-car had again to be adjourned for a fortnight owing to the illness of the accused.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman named Howa, aged 45 years, while passing along Hornby Road on Tuesday was accidentally knocked down by a carriage, whereby she sustained severe injury to her left foot. She was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is at present lying under treatment.

BUYING REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.—Rama Govind was yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton at the Esplanade Police Court with having bought from a Private of the Gloster Regiment a red tunic. The accused admitted the purchase, but pleaded that he was ignorant of having infringed the law by so doing. His worship fined him Rs. 20, *i.e.*, three times the value of the tunic and five rupees.

NEW MUSIC.—A new vocal waltz, composed by Mr. C. Stone Hewett, has just been published. The music, which, by the way, is dedicated to Dr. W. G. McEvoy, is proof of Mr. Hewett's tuneful ear ; it is pretty and lively without being brilliant, and possesses the merit of being simple, therefore being quite within the powers of young pianists. When it becomes known here as well as in England, where it was sent to be published, it will, without a doubt, go far to establish the author's popularity as a composer of dance music.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Kolbat Road respecting the death of Manuel Francis Rodrigues, aged 24 years. Deceased was a bookbinder employed in the Ripon Press in Kolbatwady, and for the last month he slept in the Press, because he was too weak to travel to Mahim, where he lived. On Tuesday evening, when passing by Kolbatwady, he was seen to vomit blood, after which he dropped down and died immediately. A verdict of death from phthisis was recorded.

ARREST OF A NOTED BURGLAR.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Abdoola Boodhoo, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions for house-breaking and theft, and who was then sentenced to terms of two and three years' rigorous imprisonment, was again charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with being found loitering by night on the 2nd instant at Bellasis Road, and also with having at that time in his possession an instrument for house-breaking. The accused, on seeing a policeman approach him, at once ran into one of the lanes branching off the Bellasis Road, and was seen by a European named Wakeman to enter a sweeper's gully and there drop the iron instrument which he had with him. The policeman gave chase and arrested him. Abdoola Boodhoo was convicted, and on admitting his previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SEQUEL TO THE CELEBRATED PARSEE INFANT MARRIAGE CASE.—Pestonji Hormusji Dustoor, the plaintiff in the celebrated Parsee infant marriage case, tried by Mr. Justice Scott some months ago, was yesterday carged before Mr. Cooper with refusing to support his wife. Those who followed the trial in the High Court will remember that the parties were married when infants. When, however, the husband attained the years of discretion he repudiated the marriage and sought to have it nullified, but the High Court upheld the validity of the marriage. Pestonji was ordered to pay the costs of the suit, which amounted to Rs. 6,000. He is only a clerk in the Municipal Office, and his pay is but Rs. 80 per mensem. To liquidate his law costs he was obliged to pay his solicitors Rs. 40 per mensem. He offered to pay his wife Rs. 7 per mensem for her support, but the Magistrate increased the amount to Rs. 15.

"ONLY AN INTELLECTUAL DEBAUCH."—Ismail Hajee Moosa and another were yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with having assaulted a policeman. On Monday night a taboot procession, which was ostensibly under the control of Moosa, left Butcher Street for another part of the native town, a policeman accompanying it, to maintain order. The procession had not proceeded far when some of the ardent spirits let off some of their superfluous enthusiasm by smashing the street lamps. The policeman interfered prevent further mischief. The action was resented by Moosa, who aimed a blow at him with a heavy stick, but fortunately the blow missed its mark, and the policeman escaped, only, however, to fall into the hands of the second accused, who felled him by a blow on the head. Several other policemen then appeared on the scene, rescued their comrade, and arrested his assailants. Mr. D. Sealy, who represented the accused, denied that Moosa had taken any part in the assault on the complainant. It was very possible, however, that he might have been struck by the second accused, but only accidentally in the general waving of sticks by the processionists. His worship, Mr. Sealy remarked, must know "that these processions were nothing else than a series of *intellectual debauches*," the debauches being more than ordinarily festive. The Magistrate failed to see the force of the plea, and fined the first accused Rs. 20 and sentenced the other to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ZENANA MISSION SCHOOLS.—On Monday last the Poona Zenana Mission Schools were honoured with a visit by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. The ladies of the Zenana Mission have been doing incalculable good to the cause of female education by their indefatigable labours. They have established schools not only in the different parts of the city, but also at Hadapsur, Bhamboorda, and Yerroda. They had greatly wished to start a girls' school in Sadashiv Peit, the seat of the Braminical community, but they found it difficult to secure a convenient place. Rao Saheb Vaman Prabhakar Bhave, who is known to be a great educationist, came forward to assist the ladies in their good work and placed a portion of his house (for a moderate rent) at their disposal for starting a school which has been in existence for more than ten years, and which deservedly got the honour of the distinguished visit.—*Observer.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

8 P.M.—Special Evangelistic Service. Address by Major-General A. H. E. Campbell. Earnest invitation to all.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 30th and 31st ult., and 1st September 1889 :—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported	23 17	20 26	28 94	18 89	21 56	21 34
On 30th Aug.	0 6	...	...	...	...	...
On 31st Aug.	0 2	0 13	...	...	...	...
On 1st Septr.	...	...	0 11	...	...	...
Total up to date	23 25	20 39	29 5	18 89	21 56	21 34

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, who presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters :—

RE NARAYEN VENKATJEE KHOTE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE MORESHWAR RAGHUNATH RAVALKAR.

Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent for a month. The application was granted.

RE MAHOMED AHMED SHIRAZEE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, said the case, he understood, was on the day's board for dismissal ; but his lordship would recollect that, on the 3rd July last the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. Since then he had gone to Persia to settle with his creditors there, and the learned counsel was now instructed to apply for an adjournment. His lordship granted an adjournment of the hearing for two months.

RE PARAKH CHUNILAL ALIAS RUNCHORLAL MAGANLAL.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved that the amended schedule, which was now filed in court, be accepted as showing the true state of the insolvent's affairs. The insolvency was a heavy one, and required the assistance of competent mehtas to go through the accounts, which were very intricate. The former schedule had been prepared without reference to certain account books which were then at Baroda. His lordship ordered the acceptance of the schedule, remarking that the old one should still be kept on record.

RE MOTICHUND CULLIANJEE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, moved for an adjournment of the case for a month, on the ground that since his client had been served with a notice he had not been able to inspect the books. His lordship granted an adjournment till the 2nd proximo.

RE GEORGE FREDERICK CHANCE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for an adjournment for a fortnight on the ground that his client had been ordered away to Poona by his medical adviser. The learned counsel at the same time handed in a medical certificate. His lordship granted the application.

RE VUNMALI AMRITLAL.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of Nathoobhoy Jotiram, a creditor, asked for the dismissal of the petition for want of prosecution. Insolvent had done nothing since filing it some time back. The petition was dismissed.

RE JAMSETJEE DADABHOY.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, his lordship granted insolvent an extension of his interim order.

RE JUMNADAS GORDHUNDAS.

On the application of the same learned counsel, who produced a medical certificate, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for a month.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Shridhur Gopal Gupte and Mungesh Govind Kabada were dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Muncharam Munmohundas ; Hurjee Gordhun and three others ; Ramchunder Bapoojee ; Luxmon Jotipersad ; Narayen Mathuradas ; Vishnu Atmaram and another ; Pandurang Anandrao Bhende ; Bundoo, woman ; Bhawoo Narayen and two others ; Mahomed Hubib, Hajee Chand Jamal, Rustomjee Ruttonjee Irani, Tribhowun Cassidas, Tookaram Gopal, Runchordas Haribhoy, and Husson Hajee Beg Mahomed.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbadabai and another vs Tejbai—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S F and N—William Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others—L, S, F and N ; P, G and S ; and B and H.

Long Causes.

77-89—Payne, G and S—Vulubdas Damodher vs Lallji Kutchra and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

101-89—Little, S F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nundvi Deoji and others—Thakurdas, D and C and T D.

471-88—Hore, C and B—Ramabai and another vs Maria, widow and others—Chalk, W and S.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act.

1882, and of Bapty Brothers, Ld., for John Marshall, petitioner.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

393-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs Kariandan Koonby Badoover and others—Roughton and B—Part heard.

314-89—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Tricum Nathoo—Nanu and H.

203-87—Payne, G and S—Pandrinath Madanji vs Shricrishna Narayenji and another—Khunderao M.

317-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Sadanand Narayen vs Pandurang Govindji and others—Shamrao P.

319-89—Payne, G and S—Ismail Sacoor vs Hajee Abdoola Haji Soomar—Shamrao P.

324-89—A F Turner—Santu Luxmonjee Assawley vs Gopal Vithul and others—Burder and Bayley.

153-89—Payne, G and S—Fatmabai vs Ranchordass Dharsey and others—M E and H, and T and D.

279-89—Macfarlane E and H—Ramjee Ballajee vs Lingoojee Mankoojee—M H Khan.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE *Subodha Patrika* says :—We are very glad to hear very good accounts of the work which the Poona branch of the National Indian Association is doing. The credit of it is due to Mrs. Kirkham, who is the honorary secretary of the branch. There was a large party at her place on Thursday, the 22nd ult., to entertain the members and sympathisers of the branch. There were a good many native ladies present. Lord and Lady Reay and the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught favoured the company with their presence and stayed till quite dark. Though it was a rainy evening, yet the party passed off very well, and the native ladies present went away quite pleased with the opportunity given them by their kind hostess of mixing in enlightened society. It is gratifying to hear that the Poona branch of the Association is not confining its work to the mere giving of entertainments. It is also trying to do what it can for the improvement of the local girls' schools and for supplying the want of trained female teachers in them. Mrs. Kirkham has furnished one of these schools with a nice gallery and other additions. In a place where there is a great deal of apathy towards the cause of female education and enlightenment among most of those who might be expected to work zealously for that cause, it is refreshing to find that there are ladies and gentlemen who will quietly work to improve the present social condition of things in native society. We wish every success to the Poona branch of the National Indian Association.—*Native Press.*

Writing of the excellent work which the Poona branch of the National Indian Association is doing, we would take this opportunity of enquiring what has become of the Bombay branch of the same institution. Something was heard of it during Miss Manning's presence in this city. Preliminary meetings of those interested in the movement were held at the time for the purpose of putting the Branch on a sounder footing and enabling it to render efficient service to the cause of female education and progress. But since Miss Manning's departure nothing more has been heard on the subject. There is ample scope for good work in Bombay, and we wish the Bombay branch learns to imitate the good example set to it by its sister branch in Poona.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending on 30th August :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	63 95	Nassick	7 25
Raver	20 6	Deolalee	9 96
Nimbora	19 80	Ghoti	56 98
Bhadli	16 11	Nargaon	14 95
Jalgaon	22 63	Warrengaon	22 60
Sirsoli	19 77	Hoodgi	15 93
Mhasawad	24 17	Mohol	12 49
Maheji	19 62	Madha	14 80
Pachora	23 91	Barsi Road	9 45
Kasgaon	19 60	Keim	7 39
Naidongri	18 49	Jehur	5 94
Challisgaon	20 9	Pomalwari	8 90
Nandgaon	15 76	Dexal	7 55
Munmar	11 48	Lanowli	148 51
Lassalgaon	5 87	Dhond	3 24
Kerwadi	3 65	Talegaon	22 34

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Adams, Surgn, Ms, I M S., on leave, from Secunderabad.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Allan, Bgde-Surgn, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 3.

King, Lieut, Bo, 2nd King's Own Regt, proceeding to Poona, from Hyderabad.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Shewen, Lieut, Bo, 4th Regt H C, on duty, from Raichore.

Pochin, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, from Raichore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Twigg, 2nd Lieut, 26th Bo. Infy, off leave, to Poona.

Adams, Surgn, Ms, I M D, on leave, to England.

Shortland, Col, Bo, R A, on privilege leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Allan, Bgde-Surgn, Bo, Medical Staff Corps, off leave, to Poona.

Mangles, Lieut, Bo, 2nd K O Regt, to rejoin Battn, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 5th September, 1889.

1. The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30. to-night. N. C. officers and members are requested to attend, as there will be Skeleton Company drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

2. On Saturday, the 7th instant, the Corps will parade at the Riding School for a March-out at 6-45 a.m. precisely. Uniform, swords, bandoliers, and military bridles with head-ropes to be worn.

3. Corpl H. A. H. Payne having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

4. Mr. P. W. Forbes having joined is posted to "B." Troop.

5. There will be practice at Colaba on Saturday next, 7th instant, from 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 31, 1889.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARMENT.

MR E C COTES, First Assistant to the Superintendent, Indian Museum, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks, with effect from the 20th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J C T Reelfs as Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

Captain C Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted furlough for eighteen months under article 340, chapter XIII., of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 10th September, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Captain P E Henderson, Bengal Staff Corps and Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Assam, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant L S Newmarch, or until further orders.

Major J H Newill, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Mr A H T Martindale, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, officiated as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Governor-General's Agent in Central India from the 15th May to the 14th August 1889, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F Henvey.

Mr A L P Tucker, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, officiated as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India during the same period, vice Mr. Martindale.

Lieutenant F de H. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted general leave in India, for one month, with effect from the 15th August, 1889, or the date of availing himself of the leave.

Captain W K Lloyd, of the 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as described in sections 32 and 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 6th August, 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers, to be a District Staff Officer, 1st class, vice Major W. R. Routh, who has vacated that appointment.

Hyderabad Contingent—1st Cavy.—Lieutenant A. W. Andrew, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, with effect from the 12th August, 1889.

Brigade-Surgeon R. Waters, M. D., Medical Staff, to be officiating Administrative Medical Officer of the Quetta District, with effect from the 10th September, 1888.

The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel T Deane, Bengal S C, as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is extended to the 15th June, 1890.

Lieutenant M Walker, RA, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 9th August, 1889, to fill an existing vacancy.

Second Lieutenant Francis Heale Taylor, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sik Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 11th February 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Taylor will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 11th February, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :

Captain H F Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal S C, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class (p a), for one year and 182 days, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Lieutenant-Colonel H Paterson, Bengal S C, 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State fer India :

Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.B., Bengal S. C. (p. a.), for one month.

Colonel J D Macpherson, Bengal S C, (m c) for three months.

Captain C C Chenevix-Trench, Bengal S C (m c), for two months.

Lieutenant H E Boileau, Bengal S C (m c), for six months.

Surgeon-Major F A Smyth (m c) for three months.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gordon Lillingston, Bengal S C,—30th August, 1889.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Lorn Robert Henry Dick Campbell,—28th August, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :

Frank Beart
Patrick Joseph O'Neil } 22nd February, 1889.
Edmund H Lee,—25th February, 1889.
Robert Kerwick,—15th March, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenant F N Wright (Supernumerary, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps) to be Captain.

Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Colven Bayley, KCSI, CIE, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain J Rose, Paymaster, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Major, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J H Crowdy, RE, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, class III sub pro tem, with effect from the 6th May, 1889.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·807	+ ·113	+ ·115	N W	2	80·2	92·0	78·1	...	74	8	...	24·23	+1·44
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·837	+ ·108	+ ·138	N W	6	83·3	91·4	76·1	—1·4	79	...	...	28·41	+0·69
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·752	+ ·202	+ ·117	S E	3	81·7	102·0	77·2	—2·6	76	...	...	3·91	+1·08a
Karachi	29·813	+ ·075	+ ·090	W	17	81·5	89·7	76·8	—1·1	66	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·888	+ ·102	+ ·146	S W	6	77·3	87·7	70·6	—3·5	76	2	...	21·66	+1·98
Deesa	29·886	+ ·057	+ ·136	S W	10	81·3	90·6	70·4	—4·0	75	4	...	26·96	+2·46
Rajkot	29·895	+ ·085	+ ·126	W	4	78·4	92·0	71·4	—2·2	85	4	...	23·82	—1·80
Neemuch	29·903	+ 0·77	+ 1·57	Calm	4	78·2	86·2	68·3	—3·1	78	...	...	31·14	+4·59
Indore	29·943	+ ·080	+ ·170	W	2	75·8	86·2	67·7	—2·9	80	...	...	21·83	—4·08
Saugor	29·822	+ ·026	+ ·086	W	5	75·3	85·4	69·6	—2·3	85	...	...	52·57	+17·52
Jubbulpore	29·907	+ ·074	+ ·164	Calm	3	78·7	87·0	73·1	—0·4	77	...	...	61·47	+13·23
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandva	29·931	+ ·074	+ ·162	N W	4	77·8	88·2	71·3	—1·7	78	...	...	22·29	—1·53
Raipur	29·875	+ ·078	+ ·149	WS W	8	78·5	86·9	74·0	—0·8	82	9	0·05	38·07	—3·82
Nagpur	29·924	+ ·098	+ ·170	S W	6	79·2	91·2	73·5	—0·5	82	7	...	28·87	—8·96
Amraoti	29·923	+ ·066	+ ·162	Calm	4	81·2	90·1	72·3	+0·3	77	3	...	21·58	—5·02b
Akola	29·917	+ ·063	+ ·140	N W	6	80·4	90·9	70·7	—2·2	74	2	...	23·69	—1·45
Surat	29·934	+ ·076	+ ·138	W	L	81·0	92·1	77·0	+0·9	83	1	...	31·84	—2·04
Malegaon	29·921	+ ·060	+ ·107	WN W	5	75·4	90·4	68·2	—2·4	72	9	0·09	9·92	—6·12
Bombay	29·944	+ ·057	+ ·105	E	7	80·3	86·2	77·7	+1·3	87	1	...	62·14	—1·66
Poona	29·960	+ ·053	+ ·113	Calm	9	75·6	86·4	68·5	+0·1	74	5	...	13·71	—2·48
Sholapur	29·930	+ ·029	+ ·084	N W	11	76·7	94·7	72·0	+2·3	86	6	1·36	15·43	—4·37c
Ratnagiri	29·927	+ ·032	+ ·074	N NW	5	82·3	85·4	73·4	—1·1	71	...	...	100·15	+7·00
Belgaum	29·946	+ ·027	+ ·066	Calm	2	69·9	79·7	63·5	—2·0	89	6	1·34	34·71	+0·59c
Goa	29·927	+ ·027	...	N W	4	80·0	86·0	78·0	...	96	...	0·02	80·53	...c
Karwar	29·915	+ ·005	+ ·021	N E	M	76·5	84·7	72·9	—0·7	87	4	...	141·46	+34·75
Mangalore	29·904	— ·001	— ·004	N N W	3	77·9	81·8	74·9	+0·9	91	8	...	101·87	—2·63
Calicut	29·925	— ·008	— ·007	S S E	6	75·5	81·7	74·6	...	94	10	...	72·74	—12·61
Cochin	29·928	...	— ·009	E	M	79·5	83·2	74·7	+0·5	82	4	...	57·54	—20·42
Bangalore	29·906	— ·013	+ ·076	S E	3	71·5	81·9	67·0	+1·6	87	5	0·04	19·43	+2·49
Secunderabad	29·969	+ ·057	+ ·130	W	4	74·5	88·1	69·9	—0·4	86	5	0·32	19·48	—1·22d
Masulipatam	29·907	+ ·032	+ ·125	Calm	2	81·3	87·5	77·0	—0·3	81	7	...	25·69	+5·35d
Bellary	29·957	— ·013	+ ·124	Calm	2	79·0	85·4	72·8	—0·2	83	6	...	7·48	+0·14
Cuddapah	29·922	— ·022	...	E N E	...	78·8	85·0	72·7	...	78	10	0·01	28·49	+14·15e
Madras	29·911	+ ·029	+ ·052	S	6	83·2	85·7	77·1	+0·2	81	5	...	10·59	—2·36
Coimbatore	29·980	+ ·020	+ ·071	S E	2	75·5	88·3	72·3	+1·8	86	7	...	3·53	—2·32
Trichinopoly	29·949	+ ·023	+ ·079	S S E	3	81·3	91·5	76·4	+1·4	77	7	...	8·85	—1·39
Negapatam	29·928	+ 0·41	+ ·071	Calm	4	82·4	88·5	77·7	+1·5	80	8	...	11·65	+2·45f
Colombo	29·964	+ ·032	+ ·024	S S W	10	82·5	85·0	75·5	...	77	4	0·02	30·87	+4·59

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

a Sultry. *b* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *c* Passing showers during day. *d* Thunder and lightning at distance. *e* Dark gloomy weather. *f* Sea rough.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a moderate fall on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and locally at Bellary and Trichinopoly, the barometer has since yesterday continued to rise over the whole country. The rise has been moderate to brisk in the Madras Presidency, moderate to rapid in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, and the Central Provinces, and brisk to rapid in Gujarat, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, and the North-West Provinces. The barometer having risen very rapidly at Jacobabad, gradients over Sind, which were very steep yesterday, have decreased very much ; otherwise the distribution of pressure is much the same as yesterday. Pressure is slightly below the normal average on the Malabar Coast, but everywhere else it is considerably above it. The excess is relatively very great at most stations in Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, and locally at Surat, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. Calm is reported from Neemuch, Jubulpore, Amraoti, Poona, Belgaum, Masulipatam, Bellary and Negapatam. Over Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India the winds are south-westerly to westerly, in Berar they are north-westerly, and in the Central Provinces they are from south-westerly to north-westerly. On the West Coast, easterly and north-easterly winds are blowing at Bombay and Karwar, respectively, and elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency they are generally north-westerly. On the Malabar Coast also winds are very unusual in directions for the time of year, being north-north-westerly at Mangalore and south-south-easterly and easterly at Calicut and Cochin. In Mysore and the Madras Presidency, the wind directions are east-north-easterly to south-easterly which also is unusual at the season. The wind force is everywhere from light to moderate, but at Karachi, Deesa, Sholapur and Colombo it exceeds the normal average. The wind velocity this morning was 22 miles an hour at Karachi, 12 at Allahabad and 10 at Raipur and Colombo. At all other stations it was moderate. The maximum temperature was slightly above the mean of the day in Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, the Punjab and locally at Allahabad, Karachi and Secunderabad, and much above it in the Bombay Presidency. On the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency it is below the mean of the day, the deficiency being somewhat considerable at Bellary and Madras. The highest maximum temperatures were 102° at Jacobabad, 95° at Sholapur, and above 90° at Trichinopoly, Surat, Malegaon, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Deesa, Rajkot, Delhi and Allahabad. The mean temperature of the day has changed very irregularly, but the changes have nowhere been large. Humidity appears to be largely increasing at Nagpur and Sholapur and slightly at Saugor, Delhi, Malegaon, Goa and Madras. Skies are almost clear in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and some stations in the Central Provinces. Elsewhere skies are partially cloudy, and local showers are reported from Raipur, Malegaon, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Colombo. The only falls exceeding an inch are 1·36" at Sholapur, and 1·34" at Belgaum. Except on the Malabar Coast, pressure is abnormally high, and, as pressure still continues uniform over the greater part of the Peninsula, there are at present no prospects of rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Strath Clyde, 2,150 tons, Captain L White, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and 2 native officers, and 65 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 938 tons, Captain W Major, sailed yesterday for Marmagao with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Marmagao—Mr and Mrs Rogers, Miss Rogers and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J Cordeiro and infant, and Revd D J Ferrao, and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Apollo	2054	Morgan	B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dunedin	1418	Wigzell	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Govino	1488	Tyson	M	F. Muir & Co.
„ Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M. Maritimes Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Atkinson	P	H. Cassum & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Java	943	Magennis	1	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Bisagno	1499	Valle	4	F. Bozzoni.
„ Kashgar	1555	Gadd	5	P. & O. Co.
„ S. Clyde	2151	White	6	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ Imperatrix	2470	Egger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N.Co
„ Orion	1833	Vidos	8	A. H. Lloyds & Co.
„ Lycia	2035	Boyle	12	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kilwa	993	Shepherd	14	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ H. Balckow	639	Doert	16	B. & P. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
	Oriental (s)	Major	Marmagao, &c.
	Strath Clyde (s)	White	Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Labourdonnais, for Aden, Kurrachee, &c.
„ Byculla, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Imperatrix, Egger, for Aden and Trieste.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
30	City of Khios s	McPherson	Liverpool, July 30.
31	Palitana s	Franks	Singapore, Aug 13.
	Ellora s	Johnston	Adelaide, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

August 30.—Steamer Maharani, and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable), a barque (showed N. D. R. K.)
August 31.—Steamers Shahzada and Roumania.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
30	Patna s	Calcutta.
31	Clan Macdonald s	Liverpool.
	Pongola s	Calcutta.
Sept.		
1	Chindwara s	Bombay.
	Niobe s	Bombay.
	Roma s	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
31	Patna s	Bombay.
Sept.		
1	County of York s.	Marseilles.
	Clan Gordon s	London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use 'The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—11 packages stoves, Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co.

Lycia s—150 casks beer, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—5 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy ; 35 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

Cuba s—15 cases lubricating oil, Norrie, Mitchell and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—18 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Maneckjee Bhicajee ; 1 case watches, Favre, Leuba and Co ; 12 cases cheese, E Russoolji ; 138 packages oilmanstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 11 packages hams, bacon and cheese, Green and Read ; 6 cases bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co ; 125 cases candles, A M Heptoolabhoy ; 2 hogsheads brandy, Phillips and Co ; 9 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

Clyde s—1 case clocks, Marcks and Co.

Peninsular s—385 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 10 cases wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Kangra s—25 cases provisions, Bull Bevan and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 cases claret and 3 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Asia s—10 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.

Coromandal s—10 cases brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,512 marble slabs, Eduljee Burjorjee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—50 cases champagne, Lyon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—58 cases paper, Warden and Co.

FROM LEGHORN.

Lepanto s—12 packages wine, Phillips and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—20 packages paper, S A O Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—82 bales cotton, K Veerjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nansee ; 600 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 3,400 dholls coir yarn, Dwarkadass Khetsee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—6,002 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,950 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co ; 3,990 cwts, myrabolums and 700 cwts weedseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Dunedin s—5 cases nutmegs, D Peerbhoy ; 35 bales tanned skins and hides and 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,250 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Labourdonnais s—400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 60 bales coton, Ralli Bros ; 25 bales hemp, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—2 cases saffron, K Sudha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—110 bales cotton, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—3,700 cwts ground nuts, 24,423 cwts rapeseed, and 152 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Apollo s—240 cwts cloves, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 75 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co ; 176 bales twist, D P Marker ; 150 bales twist, S E Sasssoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, K Veerjee ; 150 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah.

Kashgar s—125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 7 cwts bees wax, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 25 bales twist, S Motilal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—35 bales twist, K Veerjee.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—50 bales twists Framjee Sands and Co ; 100 bales twist, The United Merchants Co [illegible] ; 25 bales twists, S Motilal ; 20 bales twist, K V[illegible] jee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s—50 bales twist, B K Mody ; 25 [illegible] twist, S Motilal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MOTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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JAPANESE WARE, SELLING at COST PRICE, to make room for fresh goods arriving. An inspection is invited.—BULL & Co., No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 2-8 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all the lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

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GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just arrived per s.s. "Armenia."

A consignment of Smith and Wellstood, English cooking stoves, of the latest inventions, for burning coal, coke, or wood fuel.

Suitable for large Mansions, first class Restaurants, Hotels, or large family the same consists of "Baroness," "aid ress," "The "Mistress," "Fort ress," "Trafford," "Victoress," "Plantress," "Littleworld," the "Marchioness," the Lioness."

Illustrated price list can be had on application.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, September 5, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases white nansooks.
1 case colored trousering cloth
2 cases colored velvet.
1 case white flannel.
2 bales white handkerchiefs and towels.
2 " grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
246 bundles Sweedish hoop iron.
23 cases Drebers Beer in quarts and pints.
DD AM—8 cases milk powder, ex s.s. Gangea.
By order of Messrs. Kesswji Tulsidass, &c., and on account of Goolamally Jewanjee—
10 cases 80 boxes American Tobacco.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAMER MIRKA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Visram, Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their office, Hummum Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.

The steamship Mirka of 1,701 tons, as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour, with all her boats, tackle, stores, furniture, fittings, and a quantity of coals. The steamer recently arrived here from Zanzibar, and is now on view in the Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lot will be knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 5, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable properties on the days and in the lots following:—

At 4 p.m. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1889.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, subject to the usual conditions of Government, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kirkee Station, and bearing No. 22.

At 5 p.m. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1889.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, subject to the usual conditions of Government, together with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kirkee Station, and bearing No. 24.

At 4 p.m on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1889.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, subject to the usual conditions of Government, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at the Neutral Lines, Poona, and bearing No. 23.

At 5 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1889.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, subject to the usual conditions of Government, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Native Infantry Lines, and bearing No. 8.

At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 9th September 1889.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or two separate bungalows, and all other the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhamboorda village, containing by admeasurement eight acres and twenty-one goontas or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of the Poona District, under survey No. 180, and which piece or parcel of land was registered in 1865 in the name of Sir Robert Phayre (then Lieutenant Colonel Phayre) and now registered in the name of the said Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Mahomedan Durgah; on or towards the west by General Marriot's bungalow; on or towards the north by the public road to Government House; and on or towards the south by the said Bhamboorda village. To suit the convenience of intending purchasers, this lot may be put up in two lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the vendor's solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 5, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4.

THE requirements of the London Mint having been filled for the present, the price of Silver continues to decline, a further fall of 1-16d. having taken place yesterday, bringing down the price to 42⅝d. per oz; Rupee Securities, however, show no change from Monday's quotations in either denomination. Consols are quoted at 97 *ex dividend*, and Indian Sterling Loan comes unaltered, at 107⅞. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 85⅝; Exchange on London had further advanced 1½ centimes, at francs 25·29.

The Wheat market continued quiet but no change in quotations is reported either from London or Liverpool. In Mincing Lane also both Linseed and Rapeseed were quiet in tone, and in the former a decline of 6d. per quarter took place in Calcutta seed to arrive via the Cape; while Calcutta Brown Rapeseed was 9d. per quarter lower, and Cawnpore Yellow 6d. per quarter down to arrive. Coffee was quiet but steady at previous quotations.

There was a quiet feeling in Liverpool again yesterday, though Surats were steady at closing, and the sales were smaller even than on Monday, the total having reached only 6,000 bales, including, however, the previous proportion of Surats—600 bales. Spot Mid-American remained at 6⅜d. per lb., and prices of Surats were unaltered, as they were also for American Arrivals in all positions. The Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market had been quiet, but Reuter repeats previous quotations for Goods and Yarn.

In New York ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged, at 11½ cents; but September Futures were 2 points lower, at 10·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 22,000 bales. The new season having commenced, the figures for American receipts begin to resume interest, and for the first few opening days they compare as follows with those of the previous two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's and Tuesday's Receipts	22,000	13,800	27,100
Three days' Receipts	28,000	18,400	37,800

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton market to-day, purchasers of ready stuff having taken some 500 bales from godown, consisting of Bengals at Rs. 210, Khangaum at Rs. 214, and Bhagalkote at Rs. 208 per candy. Exporters are reported to have contracted to take a little "Fully Good" Bengal for December delivery at Rs. 187½. The feeling has been steady and prices are again unaltered.

WHEAT remains in the same quiet state, but notwithstanding the continued absence of demand for export, dealers, in view of the state of supplies, have not lowered their pretensions, and we repeat our last quotations all round.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been passing in this market, the tone of which has also continued quiet. Sellers have been asking rather higher rates for *Rape* to-day in spite of the further fall on the other side; but we have not heard of more having been paid, and we quote both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* unchanged in value, and other descriptions nominally unaltered and not inquired for.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,142	bales.
Wheat	6,579	cwt.
Linseed	1,334	"
Rapeseed	4,280	"
Castorseed	3,641	"

FREIGHTS.—This market has presented no new feature to-day, the tone remaining quiet with rates generally on the previous level, but with hardly any inquiry either for ready or forward room, and no fresh business of important to chronicle.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver down another 1-16d. per oz. in London and Calcutta rates 1-16d. lower our market has been weak again to-day at a further decline of 1-32d. in the Bank media of remittance, though unchanged for Credits, and closed quiet, aawiting the result of Council sales. Some business has transpired in Bank Telegraphic for October transfer and onwards, but generally extreme dulness has prevailed, no Merchants' Bills being offered ready, while for forward delivery Banks will not give the rate asked. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4½d.	"
Francs	do.	1·74	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a fall of ⅜ per cent. in Fours to-day, the cash price having declined to 98½, while for the settlement at the end of the present month 98-7-16 has been quoted, though with buyers at the latter rate. A slight recovery took place in the after part of the day, and 98-9-16 was the rate for Money at closing. For 4½ per cent. Papers 102⅞ is still named.

SHARES remain comparatively neglected in this their ordinary season of animation, and we have again but few alterations in prices to note, all being in favour of buyers. Rupee and Star of India Mill shares are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 1,110 and Rs. 850, respectively. Luckmidas Khimji and Manockji Petit are each Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 965 for the former and Rs. 1,210 for the latter. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 75 lower, at Rs. 3,550. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 280 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, September 4.—The reports to-day are very imperfect in consequence of an interruption of the line near Agra. The barometer has risen rapidly in Upper India and briskly in Northern and Central India. Pressure distribution is very abnormal and is excessive, more especially in Lower Burma, north of Bombay, and Berar. Moderate rain appears to have fallen in Burma and Bengal, local showers in some parts of the Deccan, Sholapur, Kurnool, and Belgaum, and each reports a fall of over one inch. The break in the rains are continuing in Upper and Central India in consequence of the weakness in the Bombay current, and gives indications at present of a change in Western India.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 4th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	6	56	...	38
Suez	...	7	18	...	52

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 4th Sept. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	26	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	6	...	4
" Madras	...	18	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 3.

10 p.m.	79·6

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	85·0

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	64	91	68	19	68	93	61	99
Sep. 3, Tuesday	...		...		...		0	15
" 4, Wednesday.	...		...		...		...	
Total...	64	91	68	19	68	93	62	14
Total of corresponding date last year...	55	16	51	33	52	56	51	57
Total of corresponding date of 1887...	77	5	78	15	74	52	73	21

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAWRENCE—August 29, at Metchley Grange, Harborne, the wife of Major R C B Lawrence, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.

ROGERS-HARRISON—August 30, at [illegible], the wife of Surgeon-Major A N Rogers-Harrison, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KAVANAGH—BATTERSBY—Aug 24, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Hope, son of the late Thomas Henry Kavanagh, V C, to Eleanor Isabella Stelling, daughter of Richard Battersby, Esq., Chief Paymaster, East Indian Railway.

DEATHS.

LEADBEATER—August 25, at Chuttra, Hazaribagh, Clara Adaline, the dearly beloved wife of Joseph Leadbeater, Esq., Bengal Police, aged 28 years.

MASON—August 28, at Lahore, of cholera, Christiana "Julia," the beloved wife of W G Mason, Apothecary, Mayo Hospital.

PANES—August 28, at the Church Mission Bungalow, Egmore, Louisa Anna Maria, the beloved child of John Benjamin and Louisa Caroline Panes, aged 20 days.

SHAW—August 28, of cholera, at Monghyr, Emma Florence, wife of Thomas Shaw, Survey of India, aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1889.

WHEN the mail left London the newspapers were filled with comments on the Maybrick case. Hardly a single journal was able to afford space for even a passing allusion to two Parliamentary papers dealing with a matter of vital interest—at a time when the labouring classes have learned how to combine with a view to bring the work of the metropolis to a standstill if their demands for an improvement of their position be not conceded. The pressure on the means of existence is fast becoming intolerable for the masses, not in London only, but in all the great centres of the population. Certain aspects of the question attracted the attention of Parliament last year, and we have the result of the first attempts made to devise some effective remedy in the further correspondence on the scheme of the Parliamentary Colonisation Committee, and the report from the Select Committee on Emigration and Immigration (Foreigners). For some time past a strong feeling has been growing up among the working classes of London that something ought to be done to prevent the ruinous competition of aliens, whose style of living enables them to accept absurdly low wages, and only on the Sunday before the mail left there was a "demonstration" in Hyde Park of aggrieved English artisans. The Select Committee of the House of Commons, which under the chairmanship of Sir William Marriott, the Judge Advocate-General, has been inquiring into this delicate and difficult problem, admits that the evidence shows that "some of the results of foreign immigration are bad." It is not only that the strangers are willing to work for lower wages, but it is alleged that in two of the important industries, "the inferior quality of the work turned out tends to injure English workmen by destroying the market." The Select Committee do not either adopt or reject this allegation. It is a pity that they shirked this question, or at all events did not take the trouble to probe it to the bottom, for it was and is of great importance. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce might very well turn its attention to so serious a matter. At any rate, that body would find in the examination of this subject more legitimate and possibly more profitable employment than in discussing the condition of the Bombay mill hands. How great a need there is for careful inquiry into the whole question of pauper immigration is shown by the fact mentioned by the Select Committee that the increase of the foreign population in the United Kingdom has been actually "relatively greater than our own," and we know what that implies. It is computed that after allowing for all the emigration that takes place—in 1887, the date of the last returns, it amounted to considerably over a quarter of a million—the population of Britain increases by 1,000 per day or over 330,000 per year, almost equal to the entire number of inhabitants of the city of Madras. On the authority of the Secretary of the Shoe-makers' Society it is stated that about 25 per cent. of the persons engaged in the boot and shoe trade in the East of London are foreigners, amounting in number to over ten thousand persons. Of the many thousands of men and youths employed in labouring in the same region not more than a few hundred are English-born. A similar increase is occurring at the great provincial towns—Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow. The Select Committee tells us that they see "great difficulties" in the way of enforcing laws similar to those of the United States and certain other countries against the importation of destitute aliens. Still they contemplate the possibility of legislation becoming necessary in the future—whether the remote or immediate future they do not say—"in view of the crowded condition of our great towns, the extreme pressure of existence among the poorer part of the population, and the tendency of destitute foreigners to reduce still lower the social and material condition of our own poor."

While the endeavours to limit the immigration of poor aliens to England must, for the present at any rate, be considered abortive, the efforts projected on a large scale by an unofficial committee composed of members of the two Houses of Parliament to increase the emigration to our colonies by a great scheme of colonisation has received a further check through the hostile attitude of nearly the whole of the colonial authorities and the lukewarmness of the rest. It was a somewhat singular coincidence that the inconclusive and lame report of the Select Committee on Foreign Immigration should have made its appearance simultaneously with the return conveying the decision of the Government of New South Wales on the proposals of the Parliamentary Colonisation Scheme. It is just two years ago since Mr. Kimber, the representative for Wandsworth, suggested, by way of a question to the First Lord of the Treasury, that the views of the colonies on the subject should be ascertained. The scheme favoured by Mr. Kimber was based on the proposal that the funds should be provided by the public in England by subscription to a public marketable stock to be issued upon the security of the lands settled on, and guaranteed as to the interest by the co-operation of the Imperial and Colonial Governments. The latter were to be asked to undertake the administration of the capital and the collection of the interest from the settlers, the Imperial Government lending its guarantee by way of endorsement of the colonial security, to enable the money to be raised at the lowest possible cost. The question had never before been discussed between the mother-country and her colonies precisely in the same form. Mr. W. H. Smith, on behalf of the Ministry, promised that the "necessary steps" should be taken with a view to combined action. Within a forthight, namely, on the 1st of September 1886, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Knutsford, then Sir Henry Holland, sent out a despatch giving full particulars of Mr. Kimber's scheme and inviting an expression of opinion "before the commencement of the next Session of Parliament." It was hoped by Mr. Kimber and his friends—sanguine men!—that before the year closed at least two hundred settlements would be selected and taken in hand. Up to the present time we regret to say that not one such settlement has been formed. It is characteristic unfortunately of the ignorance prevailing at home with regard to things colonial that no one in London foresaw the serious difficulties in the way of the adoption of such a system of colonization under the existing conditions. The several Colonial Governments lost no time in considering the papers submitted to them by the Whitehall Department and communicating their deliberate views. The result as a whole was disappointing. Not one colony accepted the scheme in its entirety, some absolutely refused to have anything to say to it, and very few thought it worth while to discuss the suggestions at any length. The present Viceroy of India, who was then Governor-General of Canada, informed Her Majesty's Government that while his advisers were disposed to co-operate cordially with the Home authorities in giving effect to any well considered scheme for promoting immigration into the Dominion, they were not likely to entertain any proposal under which the Canadian Government might be called upon either to guarantee payment of interest on advances made to the colonists, or to undertake the duty of collecting and enforcing the payment of any rent charge or annuity. As an Irish landlord, the Marquis of Lansdowne is not without experience of the inconvenience sometimes attaching to the position of a rent receiver, and he, no doubt, wrote feelingly when he pointed out that were the collection of the interest upon advances to be imposd upon the officials of the Federal Government, "some of the unpopularity which must always attach to those upon whom a duty of this kind devolves might attach to the latter, and that it would be impolitic, in view of the importance of maintaining good relations between the Government of the Dominion and the inhabitants of the provinces and territories in which new settlements are taking place, that this risk should be incurred." The Cape of Good Hope declared that there were no Crown lands at all events available for such a purpose. "Impracticable" was the judgment of South Australia. "Not practicable in this colony at present" wrote Western Australia. "Not a suitable settlement for white emigrants" was the answer of Fiji. Similar objections were urged by all the other colonies except Natal, which seemed inclined to give the scheme a trial if it underwent considerable modifications. Still the Governor of Natal, Sir A. E. Havelock, did not fail to point out the disadvantages, many and serious, that would be encountered. For example, the European settler would have to compete with the native, and the East Indian (cooly) already in the field, and the latter would be more than a match for the English labourer, who "would starve." It may not be generally known that the population of Natal, which is under half a million, includes already nearly as many natives of India as white men—English, German, and Norwegian. M. Elisée Reclus in his "Nouvelle Geographie" mentions that most of the Indian immigrants in Natal remain in the colony and import their own country women. "Quelques-uns deviennent jardiniers ou petits propriétaires dans le voisinage des villes; d'autres ont des boutiques de mercerie ou de deurées convertibles, et grace a leur extreme sobriete, ils fout une heureuse concurrence aux marchands Europeens, qui se plaignent fort de l'importation de ces dangereux rivaux."

THE Bombay Port Trust has issued its annual Administration Report, which lacks only an index to make it complete. Much of the information it contains relative to the imports and exports is little more than a recapitulation of the annual return of the trade and navigation. That portion of the report which is of most interest deals with the new works which have been sanctioned or commenced. In the year under review the Apollo Bunder has been enlarged and improved; new ground has been reclaimed; the channel has been dredged and freed from a certain amount of dangerous rock, whilst the Docks have undergone alterations on a most extensive scale. On the Prince's Dock new warehouses have been built; the Customs office and check offices have been constructed, and the Victoria Dock and its appurtenances have been advanced to completion. Two new works of an extensive description have been commenced. The long-needed Administrative Offices and the Traffic Manager's and Dock Superintendent's offices have already assumed something approaching shape; and elevations published with the report show them to be buildings of no mean order. The estimated cost of the former exceeds two and a half lakhs, whilst that of the latter a little under four and a half lakhs. Somewhat similar in design, the offices are of an imposing type, and seem likely to afford the full amount of accommodation necessary for their respective departments. The Graving Dock, which is likely to comply with all necessities, has undergone some alteration during the course of construction with a view to rendering it more suitable for the purposes of the Admiralty. Detailed plans and estimates for a dock five hundred and fifty feet long on the floor, ninety feet wide at coping level, with the sill at 60 T. H. D., opening at right angles to the north wall of the eastern bay of the Prince's Dock, were submitted to the Trustees at the end of June 1888. But the construction of a dock on this site would have necessitated the closing of the Malet Bunder and the transfer of the native trade accommodated there to Mody Bunder. To this there were grave objections. The question of site was then reconsidered, and it was decided to construct the dock with an entrance from the north-west corner of the Prince's Dock. And modified plans were prepared, in which were adopted some recommendations of the acting Director of Indian Marine, to lower the sill to 59 T. H. D., so as to admit naval vessels of the second class. Then, in response to a communication from the Government of India, it was decided to lower the sill to 58 T. H. D., to render it available for all ships of the Royal Navy and Indian Marine. The dock, when completed, therefore, will be capable of holding any vessel which can now enter the Prince's Dock. Five hundred and seventy-seven vessels entered the dock system during the year, about an equal number using each. The result was accelerated loading and discharge, in addition to a greater degree of comfort than when the whole of the traffic was crowded into one dock. According to the Superintendent's report, the Victoria Dock has been chiefly used by vessels engaged in the direct trade with Europe and China. The Italian and Austrian Lloyds have made very partial use of the Prince's Dock. But since the Victoria Dock was made available, these companies have applied for and obtained fixed berths, where the transhipment work between the Europe and China steamers is regularly carried on, to the convenience of the companies and the increased revenue of the Trustees. The British India steamers engaged in carrying goods to and from Marmagao and the Western India Portuguese Railway now find it advantageous to use the docks, and vessels employed in the rice trade are also ceasing to discharge in the stream. It appears the Port Trust have powerful enemies in the muccadums, whose interest it is to load and discharge in the stream. But experience is teaching that the work may be done more expeditiously and more cheaply in dock. This is a fact which must be impressed upon shipmasters, who have long complained of inconvenience and the expense of lying at some distance from the shore. The increase of revenue has not yet reached the expectations of the Port Trust. But it is a defect which time will remove.

THE Municipality of Pandharpur, in the Sholapur district, is contemplating the construction of a bridge across the river Bhima, near whose banks is the shrine of the much-venerated Shri Wittoba. During the great fair generally held in the mouth of July some two lakhs of pilgrims visit Pandharpur, whose sufferings the local administration report declares to be "simply indescribable and may not probably fail to melt the heart of even an unsympathetic misanthropist." The compiler of the report waxes eloquent in narrating the sufferings which the pilgrims must perforce endure in crossing the ferry by the primitive boats now in use. He says:—"The ardent devotion of the pilgrims, the troublesome and long journey on foot they undertake during the rains, the miserable want of the conveniences of lodging, &c., on the other bank of the river beyond the municipal limits, the immense crowd of people struggling to find passage across the flooded river, and the hurry which they make to rush into the town before the holy day, present a spectacle pathetic in the extreme, and the disappointment which they meet at the sight of the barrier, just at the very threshold of the sacred shrine, is felt as almost heart-rending as well by the spectators as by the pilgrims themselves." It appears that the pilgrims through a tax contribute the largest portion of the municipal income, their proportion amounting annually to some nine or ten thousand rupees. The municipality has come to the conclusion that it owes something to the pilgrims, and has therefore resolved upon this undertaking. The cost, it is estimated, will exceed four lakhs. Local men of affluence and well-to-do members of the Bhatia community have already promised support, and a deputation from the Pandharpur municipality is now in Bombay with the object of obtaining subscriptions. As the pilgrimage is undertaken during the monsoon, it may be easily understood that the description above quoted, though florid, is not overdrawn. Numerous lives have been lost through boat accidents, and it would appear that a bridge is an absolute necessity. Of course it is not anticipated that anything like the requisite amount will be raised by voluntary contributions, but wealthy members of the Hindu community will realise that the larger the amount drawn from the local funds the longer will pilgrims be compelled to pay toll to enable them to reach their destination.

THE salvage of the specie and cargo of the steamer Anadyr, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes, lately sunk in the outer roads at Aden, has been undertaken by the Perim Coal Company, Limited, and a salvage steamer with full staff of divers is now at work.

FROM the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of this year, submitted yesterday afternoon to a meeting of the Standing Committee, it appeared that the scanty rainfall had been followed by an unfavourable condition of the public health. The immigration of poor, especially from Kathiawar, caused much anxiety, and might prove a serious question for the city of Bombay.

THE Bombay Cotton Trade Association met yesterday afternoon and discussed the question of increasing the number of cotton contracts now being made on the so-called "railway delivery terms" and what steps should be taken regarding it. It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Forrest that the practice of advancing money on railway receipts in the present state of the law was most unadvisable; but as it appeared impossible to alter at present the custom of buying produce from the North-West, the association should signify its approval of the Chamber of Commerce having requested Government to legislate for the purpose of rendering railway receipts negotiable instruments carrying a title to property similar to bills of lading. The Secretary was also requested to prepare a representation to Government in support of the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE following advertisement, which we reproduce without payment, appears in the *Mahratta*, a Poona paper:—

NOTICE.

W. A. East, Esquire, District Magistrate, Poona.

Sir,—In the matter of my wrongful confinement by you at Saswad on or about the 2nd day of April last, I beg hereby respectfully to inform your worship that I intend to institute a suit against you for damages in the District Court, Poona, for rupees (5,000) five thousand, at the same time reserving to myself the right of prosecuting you for wrongful confinement, under section 342 of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of which, as you already know, I have already commenced separate proceedings in the usual manner. I therefore beg to give you this notice as required by section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code Act XIV of 1882. With every sentiment of respect and duty, I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, GANESH NARAYEN SATHE. Shookrawar Peith, Poona.—Poona, 31st Aug. 1889.

ON Tuesday last the students of the Grant Medical College assembled in the Lecture Hall of the institution to bid good-bye to Dr. A. M. Kunte, the Demonstrator in Anatomy, on the occasion of his departure on two years' furlough owing to continued bad health. Messrs. Bardia and Disana, on behalf of the students, eulogized in short speeches the doctor's high attainments and services, and expressed their deep gratitude for his kindness, courteous bearing, and interest in the welfare of the students. It was hoped that he may soon be restored to health, and return among them within the period of his leave. Amid great enthusiasm and a shower of flowers the doctor was decorated with a huge garland and bouquet. He seemed greatly moved at the attachment of the students to him, and in a few words thanked them. He left the hall amid loud cheers, and the proceedings terminated.

THE threat of the *Novoe Vremya*, the *Civil and Military Gazette* opines, displays both ignorance of Indian political geography and recklessness of European political complications. Because England has now "virtually annexed" Kashmir, Russia must take steps to protect herself on the Afghan and Tibetan frontiers! The Russian paper seems to think that Kashmir has not been hitherto an integral part of the British Empire, whose frontiers we should always be forced to defend and protect. There is, no doubt, this excuse for the Russian writer, that living under despotic rule, the idea of native princes enjoying such liberty as has been allowed to Kashmir, without absolute independence, may appear incomprehensible to him. The most surprising feature of the *Vremya's* threat is, however, its disregard of international relations. A time when events seem rapidly tending to a war in Eastern Europe is the worst possible moment for Russia to select for aggravation in Asia.

THE Amir, when latest news left Afghanistan, was in camp inspecting the new cantonment and buildings in Turkistan near Mazar Sharif.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT MILITARY WARRANT.

FEWER GENERALS : RESTRICTED PROMOTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A Royal Warrant has been issued this morning relative to the appointments of general officers in the Army.

After December next the number of generals will be reduced to ninety.

Promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general and major-general will, after that date, be only on selection to fill some appointment or in recognition of distinguished services.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The expected settlement of the dock-labourers' strike has not been effected.

The Directors have finally refused to permit the shipowners to arrange for the discharge of their own vessels.

The situation therefore remains unaltered.

THE LORD MAYOR AS MEDIATOR.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Alderman Whitehead, Lord Mayor of London, is endeavouring to mediate in the dispute between the Dock Directors and the labourers, no settlement having resulted from the efforts of others.

GRAIN CARRIERS REFUSE WORK.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 3.

The grain carriers here have gone on strike.

GUN EXPLOSION IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

During gunnery practice on board H. M. S. Ajax in the channel to-day a 38-ton gun burst.

Several men were slightly injured, but none seriously.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CHILDREN.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Mrs. Maybrick's children have been adopted by kindly disposed persons in London, who believe in their mother's innocence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STRIKES CONTINUE.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

It is expected that the Strikes Committee will issue a manifesto stating the terms upon which the men will be permitted to resume work.

THE POONA SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was opened this evening by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Commander-in-Chief. H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay were also present, attended by their respective staffs. A Guard-of-Honour composed of the Royal Fusiliers paraded in front of the Soldiers' Institute to receive His Excellency the Governor.

The opening ceremony was witnessed by a numerous gathering, the military element predominating.

The Exhibiiion this year, in the opinion of H. R. H., is better than that of last year. There was an increase of 473 in the number of exhibits. The officers' class was contributed to by Major James, who showed a self-acting punkah, and by Major Peile and some native officers.

In opening the Exhibition His Royal Highness said :—"Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen, —It is a very great pleasure to me to open this Exhibition, which, I believe, is the twenty-fifth exhibition held at Poona. I think those who have already had a chance of walking round as I did this morning and seeing the different objects here will agree that this is a very good exhibition. I hoped last year that some of the useless stuff in the needle-work would be replaced by something better, and I am glad to see my remarks have been listened to. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of those exhibits, but I am happy to say we have in all classes an increase of 473 exhibits, and, what is even more satisfactory, we have not so much useless material. Among the articles shown there is some excellent work, especially in the carpentering and the boots and saddlery classes. In the needle-work, as I had excepted, there is a decrease in the work shown by the British regiments. In the present day the soldier's time is very much taken up with his duties, and the younger soldiers have not so much time to give to work outside their profession, so I was very glad to see such very good work from the several British as well as Native regiments. It is very satisfactory to see that the objects of the Exhibition, which are to promote industry among soldiers and to help them to spend their spare time in useful recreation, while they could get a return by the sale of their work, these objects have been achieved. I regret that this is the last time I shall open your Exhibition, but I hope that interest in its objects will be taken by all officers and even by civilians. We are very thankful to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay for the great interest they have shown by being present at the Exhibition, as they were last year." (Applause).

Before leaving the dais His Royal Highness drew especial attention to the pretty engine by Private Rochell, who had last year shown a similarly good work, and to the carpet made by the men of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Their Royal Highnesses and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay then inspected the Exhibition, shortly after which they left.

THE POOJA HOLIDAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

There is a split in the mercantile community here on the subject of curtailing the Pooja holidays. The Chamber of Commerce, the Bank of Bengal, the Board of Revenue, the Custom-house, and the Currency and Salt offices are in favour of a reduction, but seven Exchange banks decline to keep open on all working days prescribed by the Chamber of Commerce. They resent the authority of the Chamber to issue an order without consulting them on the subject. The Chamber of Commerce threatens to appeal to the Directors of the Banks at home.

THE FLOODS AT BERHAMPORE.

FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

Sensational accounts of the floods at Berhampore continue to be received. The Bhagirathi had risen 30 feet 8 inches. Mr. Retchie, the District Magistrate, and the executive are doing their best to protect the Laltakurie embankment, which, if breached, will cause general ruin. A canoe in which Mr. Retchie was going his rounds got swamped by the rush of water and he was nearly drowned, but was saved by a native, who threw a rope and hauled him ashore. Several bridges have been destroyed, and the loss of property and cattle is great. In one place thirty villages have been swept away ; five thousand homeless persons have taken shelter in the Nawab's buildings, besides those housed by other members of the Naziru family. A continuous stream of people is pouring into the town. Berhampore is said to be under 20 feet of water. Telegrams have been sent to adjoining districts warning the inhabitants to look-out for the flood and adopt precautionary measures.

THE PROPOSED CHORD LINE FROM MOGUL SERAI TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 4.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that official overtures have been made to the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies proposing that they should jointly construct the alternative chord line from Mogul Serai to Calcutta. The replies to these proposals may practically commit Lord Cross to the employment of their agency so that only prompt and energetic action on the part of the mercantile interest in Calcutta and Upper India can avert the consequences.

THE CHIN HILL FORCE.

All the store and munitions for the Chin Hill force will be collected at Fort White by the middle of October.

A FOREST OFFICER FOR KASHMIR.

Captain C. Losack, of the Forest Department of the Central Provinces, has been offered the appointment of Forest Officer in Kashmir.

THE MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND HIS BROTHER.

A complete reconciliation has taken place between the Maharaja of Jammu and his brother, Amar Singh.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, SEPT. 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Amphitrite, from Trieste, left here for Bombay, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	0-9¾
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97 ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	85¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67
4½ per cent. „	69
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	42⅞d.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

IN the Supreme Legislative Council on Wednesday last the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889. He said :—

One of the provisions in that Act requires that piece-goods imported into British India should have stamped upon them the number of yards and fractions of a yard contained in each piece, and in order to save shipments on the way or under order a clause was introduced into the Bill by which the time within which goods not so stamped might be passed through the custom-houses of British India was extended to the 1st August, 1889. That date was not the date originally fixed by Government, but it was settled by the Select Committee, chiefly at the instance of the mercantile members of that Committee ; and it was then considered by them, and by the Committee generally, that the time thus allowed would be ample. Representations have, however, been made by the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi that the time has not proved sufficient, although, as far as Bombay is concerned, it has been found to be ample. There may be circumstances attaching to the importation of goods into the other ports that do not attach to Bombay ; and I therefore ask your Excellency's permission to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act in that respect by giving local governments power, on their being satisfied of the property of the action, to extend the time to any period up to the 1st November of this year.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble then introduced the Bill, and said that at the next meeting of the Council he would move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

THE Bill, No 12 of 1889, is entitled "A Bill to amend the Merchandise Marks Act." The text is as follows :—

Whereas it is expedient to enable local governments to permit piece-goods to be imported at any time before the first day of November, 1889, without having their length stamped thereon in standard yards, or in standard yards and a fraction of such a yard, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1 (1) (Power for local government to temporarily suspend operation of section 18, Act VII, 1878, as regards piece-goods.) The local government may in its discretion, and either absolutely or subject to conditions, declare that the provisions of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by section 10, sub-section (2), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, shall, as regards any piece-goods mentioned in the declaration, be deemed to be in abeyance up to, and inclusive of, the thirty-first day of October, 1889.

(2) The local government may delegate to a Chief Customs-officer or other officer appointed by it in this behalf the power conferred upon it by sub-section (1.)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi Chambers of Commerce having represented that the first day of August, 1889, has proved to be an inconveniently early date for the enforcement of the prohibition of the bringing into British India of such piece-goods as are described in clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, the Governor-General in Council proposes to authorise local governments to permit the prohibition to remain in abeyance in special cases up to, and inclusive of, the thirty-first day of October, 1889.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

4-30 p.m.

1. Picking Polo Balls off Posts.
2. Express Race (Pony or Horse).
3. Pony Scurry.
4. Postition Race.
5. Spiral Race.

For No. 2, competitors ride over two jumps on one pony or horse ; then change their saddle and ride back on another pony or horse. Both horses need not necessarily belong to one owner.

A CONTINGENT of 370 muleteers for Burma left Rawalpindi on Friday. The cooly corps formed for service in Burma, which was to start on the 20th August under command of Captain Smith and a non-commissioned officer, has not yet left, and is awaiting further orders.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 16.

WHAT is Mr. Baumann doing that he should allow other members to "steal his thunder"? First it was Dr. Cameron, and now here is the energetic Sir Roper Lethbridge asking questions about the Crawford case. To-night the member for North Kensington is asking the Under-Secretary for India whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been drawn to the indignation expressed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the Parsee community of Bombay at certain statements recently published in the blue-book on the Crawford case, and whether any opportunity will be afforded to the author of those statements of publicly explaining them. I am afraid Mr. Baumann, like some of the rest of mankind, does not always practice what he preaches. Complaining of the Sweating Committee of the House of Lords for not staying in turn to finish their report he sarcastically exclaimed on Monday last :—"The weather is hot, the season is over, the yacht waits, the mood invites." All this is very true, but, alas! for the vanity of human consistency, in the next succeeding issue of the *Times* to that in which the member for the Peckham division of Comberwell took the peers to task for running away from their duties, we read :—"Mr. Baumann has paired with Mr. T. P. Price for the rest of the Session."

Misfortunes never come singly. Not only are the Government bothered about the Tithes Bill, but owing to the stand taken by Mr. Storey and his friends against the refusal of the Chairman of the Grand Committee on Mr. Balfour's scheme of light railways for Ireland to accept amendments hostile to the measure, the prospects of that Bill passing this Session are not now very promising. Many members who at the first were strongly in favour of the Bill and who are in no way supporters of Mr. Storey will not be sorry if it should not pass, as the amendments that have been introduced are by no means improvements and open the door to a great deal of corruption.

The India Council Bill has got no "forwarder." It was down for Committee on Wednesday, and is, I see, on the paper also to-day ; but it has again been blocked by indefatigable Sir George Campbell. He now asks that the order for committee be discharged and that the Bill be committed to a Select Committee.

Sir George is also turning his attention to Hyderabad affairs. This afternoon he is asking Sir John Gorst whether Mr. Howell, having been appointed to the Hyderabad Residency at an exceptionally difficult crisis and having acted in the capacity of Resident to the satisfaction of the Government for 18 months or upwards, has lately been removed because he differed from the Nizam's Ministers in regard to the grant of fresh concessions to the parties in London who obtained the Deccan mines concession ; whether the Secretary of State in Council has disapproved of the arrangement so made and referred it back to India ; and whether, under these circumstances, care will be taken to maintain the independence of judgment of the British Resident.

The announcement of the Central News Agency that Mr. Herbert Gladstone has entered preliminaries of an action for libel against one of your contemporaries for publishing the statement I referred to last week is quite true. It is intended, I believe, that the writer of the paragraph, who is said to be a well known man, shall also be sued. Mr. George Lewis is acting for Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

With reference to what I mentioned in a previous letter about the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, I understand that Sir Lepel Griffin is trying to dispose of his rights. The amount he requires is not large, and he ought to find no difficulty in procuring a purchaser. The *Review*, I understand, just pays ; in energetic hands it might be made a fair property.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, SEPT. 2.

SENHOR MOUSINHO D'ALBUQUERQUE, Chief Secretary to the Government, has made a novel representation to the Lisbon Government. He complains that his official position being next to the Governor-General and superior in rank to all the officers of the State, a higher salary ought not to have been attached to any appointment, as is the case with the post of the Financial Inspector lately created. One cannot well gauge the feelings of indignation which this high official must have experienced. But strange things happen in Goa, and no one knows what may happen next.

The turn of the army has come at last. The military are to receive their pay in future by *reis fortes* instead of by *reis fracos*. This means an increase of one third to their pay, which will put them on equal footing with other departments, the prospects of which have been improved since the introduction of the railway. The increase to the military pay is well deserved, and no one will grumble at it. But do our financiers consider where this sort of thing will ultimately land them ?

The establishment of a subordinate court with magisterial powers at Marmagao is becoming a necessity, and cannot much longer be delayed. The disputes arising in connection with railway business, vessels in the harbour, and other commercial transactions requiring prompt decision are increasing rapidly, and it is impossible to take the cases to Margaum, involving as it does railway journeys and delays, with serious inconvenience to the public in general and the commercial community in particular. A proposal to this effect has already been made to the Provincial General Council, and it is probable that this representation will meet with favourable consideration.

We are nearing the time of the general election, which is to take place in October or the beginning of November next. The enthusiasm displayed both by learned and ignorant on such occasions in times gone by has died away. Formerly people chose their representatives in many cases from amongst their countrymen, but now Government nominees are thrust on them whose face the people have never seen. I have not yet heard who is likely to be our future representatives. In the meantime Senhor Adelino da Cruz, ex-Governor of Dieu and Damaun, has put forth his name for the constituency of Bardez. His knowledge of Indian affairs and, above all, his sincere desire to work for the welfare of the natives entitle him to support.

A proposal has been made in the Provincial General Council to erect a bridge over the Mandavi River, connecting Pangim and Betim. The distance is about a quarter of a mile. An iron bridge similar to the one over the Nerbudda will be necessary.

In consequence of the re-organisation of the Financial Department, the following appointments have been gazetted :—Senhores José Navarro de Paiva takes the post of Chief Financial Inspector ; Bernardo José Lorena, Treasurer-General ; and Augusto Antonio de Macedo Pinto, in charge of the military branch. The Governor of Damaun has been appointed Consul at Pretoria (Transvaal), and Senhor Anexim Guerreiro, the Governor of Cape Delgado, has been transferred to Damaun ; Senhor Nuno de Camara, the Governor of Diu, has been transferred to Quilimane ; and Senhor Gaspar Ahayde do Amaral Castel Branco, District Judge of Quilimane, has been appointed to a similar post in Salsette, in place of Senhor Antonio Emilio d'Almeida Azavedo, who retires to Portugal after completing six years' service in India.

In discussing the attitude of Portugal towards her Indian possessions the *Ultramar* observes that Portugal has been following a mercenary policy, wringing out as much as possible before compulsorily severing her connection altogether. If the Government want to sell this possession to England, as the Padroado has been sold to the Propaganda, let it be done at once, that it will now get a more advantageous price than after this skeleton has been stripped of the remaining flesh.

THE outbreak of cholera at Sukkur is of a severe type. A European engine-driver, his wife, and two children are among the victims.

THE revolt of the Safi tribe against the Amir has ended, and the Amir's regiments have returned to Kunar. Some of the insurgents have arrived before Muhammad Amir Khan to offer their submission on condition that their Maliks, who were sent as prisoners to Kabul, are released and sent home. Muhammad Amir Khan has referred the matter to Kabul.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. T. Blaney, in the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, presided. There were also present : Colonel Merewether, R.E., Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. M. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Mulji Bhawanidas, Fazulbhoy Visram, Cowasji Hormusji, and M. N. Banaji.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1889.

The following report of the Health Officer of Bombay for the first quarter of 1889 was forwarded to the Corporation :—Exclusive of still-born, 5,854 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 778 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The death-rate is equal to 25·75 per 1,000 of population against 24·38 in the previous three months.

As anticipated, the scanty rainfall and abnormal conditions have been followed by an unfavourable condition of the public health. A considerable immigration of poor, especially of poor from Kathiawar, caused much anxiety, and had not the most destitute been cared for by the generous charity of generous citizens, few would have survived. The immigration of destitute and feeble poor who wish to work and do not wish to beg, and of immigrants who do not wish to work but wish to beg, may be a serious question for this city. Municipal officers cannot remove the vagrant immigrants. They may lie on the public footpaths in the densest portion of the city and persecute the industrious for alms. Immigrants from Kathiawar have done so in the Fort and in other portions of the city. The destitute immigrants who come here do not wish to leave, although food and employment in their own country may be promised to them. I need not describe the measures of relief and for sending out of the city many of the destitute. In the hospital buildings in Arthur Road a refuge camp was formed and shelter given, and food supplied by charitable organization. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 2,860 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 3,192 were born outside of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 45 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 105 more than in the last quarter and 444 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year, and 332 more than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fevers, 1,426 were referred to remittent fever, being 84 more than in the last quarter and 305 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 354 were ascribed to simple continued fever, being 10 more than in the last quarter and 80 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 103 were ascribed to ague, being 11 more than in the last quarter and 57 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year ; and 5 were referred to enteric fever. In all, 1,888 deaths were ascribed to fevers. The mortality from small-pox is 90 more than in the last quarter, but 112 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year From measles 267 deaths were registered, being 226 more than in the last quarter and 199 more than in corresponding quarter of the past year. The mortality from cholera is 93 more than in the last quarter and 130 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 179 cases, of which 145 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 65 more than in the last quarter, and 44 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 1,076 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the respiratory system ; of these 663 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 15 more than in the past quarter and 42 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 213 were ascribed to pneumonia, being 21 more than in the past quarter and 5 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To diseases of the digestive system 512 deaths were ascribed, being 18 more than in the preceding three months, but 36 less than in the corresponding period of the past year ; of the deaths from diseases of the digestive system, 229 were referred to diarrhœa, being 31 more than in the previous quarter, but 15 less than in the corresponding months of the last year ; 156 were ascribed to dysentery, being 2 less than in the last quarter, and 9 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year ; and to all other diseases of the digestive system 127 deaths were referred, being 11 less than in the previous quarter and 12 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. From diseases of the nervous system 413 deaths were registered, being 110 less than in the last quarter, but 22 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The mortality from pthisis is 50 less than in the last three months, but 53 more than in the corresponding months of the last year. From diseases of the generative system 47 deaths were registered, being 23 less than in the past quarter, but 11 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To diseases of the circulatory system 53 were referred, being 8 more than in the preceding quarter and 17 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 19 deaths were registered under the head of leprosy, being 10 less than in the past quarter and 3 more than in the corresponding months of the past year. To the general affection dropsy 27 deaths were referred, being 1 less than in the previous quarter. 19 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the urinary system. From diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue 29 deaths were registered, being 13 more than in the past quarter and 14 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To diseases of the cutaneous system 3 deaths were ascribed, being 2 less than in the last quarter.

Five premature births were registered. The deaths from old age and debility came to 346, being 80 less than in the previous quarter and 10 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 76, being 32 less than in the last quarter and 11 less than in the corresponding months of the last year ; 21 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 7 more than in the last quarter and 4 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; of the deaths from poisoning 12 were suicidal and 9 accidental ; of the latter 2 were from snake-bite. The deaths from drowning were 18 less than in the last quarter ; 4 were suicidal, 1 accidental, and in one instance the circumstances under which death took place were not known.

The rate of mortality of the chief races living in the city is shown below :—

	Per 1,000 of population.	
Hindus...	28·92	The increasa of population in each class has not been calculated ; the mortality is, therefore, less than shown.
Hindus, low-caste...	43·32	
Mussulmans...	33·89	
Parsis	22·30	
Europeans	14·54	

The infant mortality is 7 more than in the last quarter and 209 more than in the corresponding period of the past year. 2,326 children under 5 years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Per 1,000 of population.
Under 1 year	1,467	259·23
„ 2 years	453	114·72
„ 3 „	225	63·88
„ 4 „	115	33·61
„ 5 „	66	16·97

At the burying and burning grounds of the city 3,854 bodies were buried, 1,961 burnt and 282 conveyed to the Tower of Silence. 3,616 living—1,851 males, 1,765 females, and 243 still-born—births were registered, being 482 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The birth-rate is equal to 15·90 per 1,000 of population, allowing for the increase of population since 1881 and 17·47 on the census of 1881.

After the transaction of other business the meeting was adjourned.

THE SIMLA EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST.

THE prizes at the Fine Arts Exhibition are awarded as follows :—

The Lieutenant-Governor's prize : Captain Donne—Scene in South Devon.

The Commander-in-Chief's prize : Colonel Strahan—Scene on the Hughli.

Sir Charles Elliott's prize : Lieutenant Oldfield.

Mr. Scoble's prize : Mrs. Jardine—"Back Bay, Bombay."

Colonel Tanner's prize : Colonel A. Pullan—Monochrome Landscape.

Sir Benjamin Simpson's prize for six photographs : Mr. Justice Horsfall.

The Society's prizes :—For an original oil-painting : Mr. D. B. Adams—"A Fakir." For an original water-colour : Colonel Pullan. For a flower subject : Colonel Sandford. For an original figure subject : Mr. Carroll.

The Viceroy's prize was awarded to Mrs. Jardine for her picture, "Back Bay, Bombay." For this picture Mrs. Jardine was at first given Mr. Scoble's prize, but the latter will not now be awarded.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's prize : For the best architectural subject—Mrs. Kitchener.

The prize for native artists : Mr. Dutta.

Among the highly commended are Colonels Woodthorpe, Tanner, and Strahan, Sir B. Simpson, General Melliss, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Gatacre, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Home, and Mr. Chisholm ; and among the commended Mrs. Whitworth, Miss A. Roberts, Miss Hatchell, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Sealy, Miss Hearsey, Colonel Holdich, Colonel Durand, and Lieutenant Galindo.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association was held in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the number of cotton contracts that are now being made on the so-called "railway delivery terms," and of discussing what steps should be taken in connection with it. Mr. George Cotton occupied the chair and the others present were :—Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest (Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.), J. Tintner (Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co.), W. Thacker (Messrs. Sauquet and Co.), H. C. Wright (the Bombay Company, Limited), G. K. Henricks (Messrs. Glade and Co.), J. C. Bushby (J. C. Bushby and Co.), A. Breul (Breul and Co.), H. B. Thurburn (T. H. Moore and Co.), N. S. Glazebrook (Lyon and Co), W. LeGeyt (LeGeyt and Co.), H. Gill (Gill and Co.), J. M. Drennan, S. Kiddle, Narandas Purshotamdas (Narandas Rajaram and Co.), and A. Durst (Messrs. Durst and Co.)

The Chairman at the outset said :—This question was first brought before a committee of the Association, and although that committee thought it was most desirable that some steps should be taken in the matter, they did not see their way to ask the Association to change their rules or to make any new rules that would interfere with the present practice. The meeting had been called at the suggestion of several members for the purpose of considering what should really be done—not to change their rules or to make any attempt to enforce a measure which did not meet with general approval. If anything was to be done, it must be done by individual members of the Association combining, and not by the Association. He thought they were all agreed that it was a most undesirable practice for the trade to advance money against cotton which was simply represented in a receipt, which was not a document upon which any money should be advanced. They all felt, and he thought it would be very good if they could agree, not to transact business on those terms. But unless they were unanimous on that point, he was afraid that very little good would result. It appeared to him from what he had heard that morning, that all the members of the Cotton Trade Association were not agreeable to this change, and in that case the best thing they could do was to try and obtain some change in the law regarding the negotiability of railway receipts ; and to accomplish this he thought they should make representations, as had been suggested, to the Chamber of Commerce, that they should impress upon Government the very great necessity of a change in the direction indicated. He himself thought it would be most desirable could they agree not to advance money against cotton which was not in their possession. They must expect that if the present system continued, it would increase, and the time might come when they would be unable to buy any cotton at all unless on advances of 90 per cent. to be put against railway receipts. If the Marwarees of the North-West were sufficiently strong to enforce this custom upon purchasers of cotton, there was no reason why people who sold Broach, Dhollera, Wadhwan or other discriptions of cotton, should not enforce the same rule. Therefore, it was all the more necessary for them to take steps to make railway receipts documents against which they could make an advance. He did not think any special resolutions were to be submitted, his idea being the meeting had been called more with the object of obtaining the opinions of the members of the Association. He did not see how, as an association, they could move in a manner which would be binding upon the members.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest moved the following resolution :—"That in the opinion of the Cotton Trade Association the practice of advancing money on railway receipts in the present state of the law is most unadvisable ; but as it appears impossible to alter at present the custom of buying produce from the North-West, the Association desires to signify its approval of the action the Chamber of Commerce has taken in requesting Government to legislate for the purpose of rendering railway receipts negotiable instruments carrying a title to property similar to bills of lading, and that the secretary be requested to prepare a representation to Government in support of the Chamber's proposals." Mr. Forrest in the course of his remarks said it was not until 1886 that it was discovered that the railway receipts were not negotiable instruments, and did not carry the security that they were supposed to. On the 10th of November of that year the Chamber of Commerce wrote the following :—"Of late years the use of railway receipts has been so widely extended that they have become practically indispensable to merchants as a basis on which to finance the rail-borne trade of the country, and for that purpose a practice has grown up of utilising them in the same manner as bills of lading by attaching them to drafts as collateral security." Before this was written, an enormous trade had grown up in Bombay, especially in Delhi wheat, and since then in rapeseed, linseed, and Bengal cotton, and though, no doubt, every one would agree that it was not advisable to continue to advance money on railway receipts in the present state of the law, but at the same time the trade had assumed such vast proportions, and the system of advancing money on railway receipts was undoubtedly a great advantage in extending and developing the trade with the North-West, that it was no wonder the members of the Association would not see their way to suddenly putting a check to it by discontinuing to advance on railway receipts. For that reason he proposed that they should thank the Chamber of Commerce on having so long and so persistently urged Government to pass a law making railway receipts negotiable instruments. At first Government objected, but they had withdrawn their objections, and he believed had inserted it in their new Railway Bill which had been before the Secretary of State in London, and, having now been returned, would be finally discussed by the Government of India in the cold weather. The proposal was approved of by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and he believed that a representation from the Association would strengthen the hands of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Tintner seconded the resolution and suggested that advances should be given on railway receipts only when they were accompanied by the railway bills, because in the first place the receipts come to hand seven or eight days before the cotton arrived, and the railway bills were only received a day or two in advances which was very awkward. Then seconuly he suggested that for cotton, if rejected, the following charges should be made :—Interest on the advances at one per cent. above the Bank of Bombay rates and certainly not less than n per cent. per annumine, ; and for carting, hamalage, and jetty hires three anna per bale should be charged, if possible, accepting commission of one quarter per cent.

The chairman added that he did not think it necessary to have an agreement with reference to this matter. Those dealing in Bangalore cotton would agree with Mr. Tintner, an he did not imagine that the fact of two, three, or four not joining in, should deter them from joining together. It was very desirable that they should be more willing to agree to certain fixed charges which were recognised as being fair and proper charges ; but he did not see how they as members of an association could do more than had been proposed by Mr. Forrest.

The resolution having been carried, the proceedings terminated.

BENGAL.

STRANGE FREAK OF A LUNATIC.—A large crowd assembled on Friday last round the statue of Lord Hardinge on the Maidan in Calcutta, where a native was sitting astride in front of the figure on horseback and indulging in a variety of curious antics. He lashed the bronzed horse with a switch, and acted as if he were riding a steeplechase. A crowd collected at the spot and a parawallah requested the man to come down, but all the reply he received was to get out of the way. The parawallah eventually obtained assistance and got the man down. He then stood in front of the statue, and, as if addressing the horse, made a lengthy speech in English, to the amusement of the crowd which had assembled. The police, finding that the man was apparently of unsound mind, conveyed him to the Lunatic Asylum—*Daily News.*

THE AGRA BANK CHEQUE CASE.—It will be remembered that some time since a suit was brought by Lall Chand and others against the AgraBank for Rs.15,000, and which suit was heard by Mr. Justice Norris, and decided in favour of the plaintiff. An appeal was afterwards preferred by the Bank, and it came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr.Justice Pigot. Their lordships on Friday delivered judgment. They were of opinion that the conclusion to which the learned judge arrived as to the facts of the case was wrong. The judgment must be reversed, and there must be a decree for the Bank with costs.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 24th August was 243 against 226 and 188 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 78. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 4 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There was no death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 85 and 20, respectively, against 80 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·2 per mille per annum against 23·7, the mean of the last five years.

PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE administration report of the Bombay Port Trust was issued yesterday over the signature of Colonel Merewether, R.E., chairman, and is reproduced below :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The estimates framed for the year were based on the expectation that the revenue would do no more than meet the expenditure. The estimates of revenue have, on the whole, proved remarkably accurate, and the balance on the year's working on 31st March last, Rs. 2,62,171, was mainly due to the estimates of expenditure not having been worked up to.

The estimates and actuals compare thus :—

	Estimated. Rs.	Actual. Rs.
Revenue	...43,97,180	43,07,605
Expenditure, including interest on debt	...44,08,966	40,45,434
Estimated deficit ... 11,786		Actual surplus ... 2,62,171

The apparent difference between the estimated and actual revenue, Rs. 89,575, is almost wholly due to the cost of engineering establishment for "New Works" (Rs. 62,120), which is a capital charge having to be provided for temporarily in the revenue estimate and to the provision from the depreciation account, also included for account purposes under revenue, of Rs. 23,400 for new boilers for Hopper Barges—a provision which was not required in the year under review.

REVENUE RESERVE.

The revenue reserve fund stands as it did on 31st March 1887 at Rs. 15,96,742-3-5, which is thus invested :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government 4 per cent. Securities of the nominal value of	8,63,800	0	0
Port Trust Foreshore Bonds, 4 per cent. nominal value of	21,700	0	0
Port Trust 4 per cent Debentures, 1883 and 1884 issues nominal value of...	5,05,005	6	1
Port Trust 5 per cent. Debentures, 1887 issue of the nominal value of	3,00,000	0	0
	Rs. 16,90,505	6	1

This reserve was considered by the Trustees sufficient to meet any temporary falling off in the revenue, or to fill any gap caused by the sudden addition to expenditure on account of interest and working charges of the Victoria Dock during its earlier years. The surplus for year to 31st March 1888, Rs. 3,23,107, instead of being added to the reserve, was, therefore, at the request of the Trustees, permitted by Government to be applied towards the construction of the Graving Dock now being built ; thus saving the issue of debentures to that extent.

DEBT DUE TO GOVERNMENT.

The Trustees owed Government on capital account, at 31st March last, Rs. 3,62,97,663, and of this sum Rs. 8,44,679 does not bear interest. The arrangement with regard to this latter amount was made by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay before the formation of the Port Trust, and it is unnecessary here to describe the transactions in connection with the settlement of the capital debt of the Trust which resulted in this particular concession. But while no interest is payable on this portion of the Trustees' debt, the capital itself is repayable in due course. Section 51 of the Port Trust Act provides that, after the accumulation of a sufficient reserve, surplus revenue shall be applied in reduction of capital debt. Payments have from time to time been made on this account since the formation of the Trust, both from proceeds of land sales and from revenues, and all these payments have, with the concurrence of Government, been applied in reduction of the interest-bearing portion of the debt. Government have, however, recently drawn the attention of the Trustees to the desirability of also paying off the non-interest-bearing debt ; and, as there is no provision in the Act under which liquidation of one portion of the debt to Government takes precedence of another, it has been mutually agreed to appropriate any monies that may in future be available for reduction of debt, one-half towards the interest-bearing and one-half towards the non-interest-bearing portion, until the latter is wholly liquidated.

FIXED ANNUAL REVENUE SURPLUS.

In 1882 the Trustees voluntarily undertook to set aside from revenue one lakh per annum to be applied either towards reduction of capital debt or towards the construction of new works for which capital would otherwise have had to be raised. The only item chargeable against this lakh during the past year is Rs. 5,132 for "gate slings, staging, and other minor works for Prince's Dock," so that a balance of Rs. 94,868 from this source is also available for reduction of capital debt. It follows, therefore, that the sum of (Rs. 2,62,171 + Rs. 94,868) Rs. 3,57,039 is on hand and applicable to the reduction of capital debt, one-half (Rs. 1,78,519½) going towards the interest-bearing and one-half towards the non-interest-bearing portion of that debt.

CAPITAL DEBT IN GENERAL.

Of the sum mentioned in para. 5 as owing to Government, Rs. 2,69,66,888 bears interest at 4½ per cent., Rs. 84,86,096 at 4 per cent. and Rs. 8,44,679 bears no interest. In addition to the Government debt, the Trustees at 31st March last owed upon bonds issued to foreshore proprietors Rs. 75,42,800, these bearing interest at 4 per cent. guaranteed by Government, and Rs. 36,35,876 borrowed on debentures, of which Rs. 24,35,876 bears interest at 4 per cent. and Rs. 12,00,000 at 5 per cent. The Trustees' capital debt at 31st March last thus aggregated Rs. 4,74,76,339, while the property vested in them has cost Rs. 5,03,67,103-5-10. The only qualification of these figures which is needed is, that Rs. 3,10,171-13-10 should be added to the debt for temporary advance from cash balance to pay off loan of 1881 and Rs. 1,44,880 should be subtracted on account of unexpended cash balances on other items of capital account, and that the cost of land sold for Rs 4,95,469-11 should be deducted from the capital expenditure above given.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR TWO YEARS.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past two years are thus contrasted :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Income	Rs. 40,03,102	Rs. 43,07,605
Expenditure...	„ 36,79,995	„ 40,45,434
Surplus...	Rs. 3,23,107	Rs. 2,62,171

Practically there has been no alteration of rates during those two years, whereas a comparison with preceding years is disturbed by large reductions. But the Victoria Dock came into use in the end of March 1888, so that its effect so far, both on income and expenditure, is seen in the foregoing comparison. How far this effect may be considered satisfactory or not will be more apparent when the figures are examined further on somewhat in detail.

VESSELS IN FIVE YEARS.

The number of vessels that entered the Port during the past three years (excluding Government vessels, vessels put back from sea owing to stress of weather, fishing boats, and boats under 10 tons) has been as follows :—

		1886-87. No.	1886-87. Tonnage.	1887-88. No.	1887-88. Tonnage.	1888-89. No.	1888-89. Tonnage.
Square-rigged vessels.	Steam	1,055	1,434,568	1,002	1,512,671	1,113	1,535,289
	sailing.	111	101,687	109	102,883	54	46,477
Country craft.		14,593	480,084	15,206	496,551	14,730	473,961
			2,016,339		2,112,105		2,055,727

These figures show that while there has been a steady increase in the tonnage of steamers frequenting the Port, there has been a marked falling off in square-rigged sailing ships, and that the tonnage of country craft has also gone back during 1888-89. The trade of Bombay, if judged by the standard of the tonnage of vessels employed in carrying it, would appear to have slightly fallen off. The test, however, is not an absolutely safe one, as the carrying capacity of vessels has in many instances increased in a greater ratio than their registered tonnage, and both the wharfage fees shown in para. 12, and the principal items of import and export given in para. 14 show that the trade of the Port as a whole, was larger in 1888-89 than in the preceding year.

The wharfage fees at the bundars and at the docks have undergone periodic reduction during those five years ; but the progress made in rents and other sources of income is fairly brought out.

IMPORT AND EXPORT FOR TWO YEARS.

The traffic manager and the dock superintendent, whose reports are appended, comment fully on the trade passing over the bundars and docks respectively, so that it is only necessary in this more general report to notice the more important items :—

PIECE-GOODS.

The imports of piece-goods during the past five years have been :—In 1884-85, 286,482 bales ; in 1885-86, 306,823 bales ; in 1886-87, 343,002 bales ; in 1887-88, 292,294 bales ; in 1888-89, 333,014 bales ; or an average of 312,323 bales. Nearly the whole of these imports pass through the docks. Out of the 333,014 bales ; imported last year only 7,425 passed over the bundars.

The exports of piece-goods during the same period have been :—In 1884-85, 159,794 bales ; in 1885-86, 153,032 bales ; in 1886-87, 179,834 bales ; in 1887-88, 230,775 bales ; and in 1888-89, 204,311 bales. Buhere the position is changed, only 28,040 bales passing through the docks and 176,271 bales over the bundars. These exports are for the most part by native and other coasting vessels which load in the stream.

TWIST AND YARN.

The imports of twist and yarn do not fluctuate much. The figures for the past five years are :—

In 1884-85, 41,700 bales ; in 1885-86, 42,725 bales ; in 1886-87, 42,709 bales ; in 1887-88, 43,071 bales ; in 1888-89, 41,276 bales.

Out of the 41,276 bales imported, 37,124 were landed at the docks.

The exports of twist and yarn, which have for some years increased rapidly, appear now to have received a check. The figures for five years are :—In 1884-85, 209,251 bales ; in 1885-86, 245,270 bales ; in 1886-87, 284,626 bales ; in 1887-88, 388,861 bales ; in 1888-89, 387,131 bales.

Of the exports last year, 285,325 bales were shipped from the docks, and 101,806 bales from the bundars.

COAL.

The imports of coal for five years have been :—In 1884-85, 257,279 tons ; in 1885-86, 274,697 tons ; in 1886-87, 238,340 tons ; in 1887-88, 273,148 tons ; in 1888-89, 325,698 tons. It will be seen that last year's imports were exceptionally heavy. Advantage was taken of the increased dock space available, to take in thirteen coal-laden steamers during the south-west monsoon when landing in the stream by means of boats is attended with considerable risk. The steamers discharged overside into lighters, and in addition to paying a fee for the use of the dock, the Trustees also received their usual wharfage fee at the bunder to which the coal was taken. It is only during the south-west monsoon, when there is a steady wind to carry the coal-dust to sea, and when the dock is not otherwise crowded, that it is possible to permit entire cargoes to be discharged in dock.

SUGAR.

The imports of sugar, sugarcandy, and jagree, amounted to 65,029 tons against 75,401 tons in 1887-88. The only noticeable feature in connection with these articles is, that year by year the docks grow in favor with the sugar ships. The imports at the docks being—

In 1886-87, 9,971 tons ; in 1887-88, 15,221 tons ; and in 1888-89, 35,578 tons.

As remarkd by the dock superintendent, the rate on sugar (now 12½ annas per ton) has been reduced, so as to make it cheaper to work in the dock than in the stream.

KEROSINE OIL.

The imports of kerosine oil for the past five years have been :—1884-85, 603,532 cases of 8 gallons each; 1885-86, 759,629 cases of 8 gallons each ; 1886-87, 897,962 cases of 8 gallons each ; 1887-88, 433,624 cases of 8 gallons each ; 1888-89, 920,516 cases of 8 gallons each. Besides these imports, 586,527 cases were last year transhipped in the stream. Of the total quantity brought to Bombay, 1,507,043 cases, 1,229,064 were Russian oil from Batoum, and 277,979 were from America. The imports are confined to the bundars, chiefly Mazagon, where the kerosine godowns are situated. The article is not allowed to be imported at the docks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The imports of timber show a falling off of 81,673 tons as against 98,669 tons in the previous year. The average imports of the last five years are 82,127 tons. Other building materials, *viz.*, bricks, tiles, chunam, and sand, show an increase, the figures being 334,045 tons ; in 1888-89 against 305,081 tons ; in 1887-88, and against an average of 275,799 tons for the past five years. The imports of firewood have decreased from 139,778 tons in 1887-88 to 124,584 tons in 1888-89, the average for the past five years being 124,644 tons.

RAILWAY MATERIALS.

The quantity of state and other railway stores, for which the Trustees hold special contracts, has decreased from 202,208 tons in 1887-88 to 164,588 tons in 1888-89. This alone means a decrease of revenue amounting to Rs. 35,478. It is owing to the completion of the Indian Midland and of the portion of the Bengal-Nagpore Line to be made from this side.

LIQUOR.

The quantity of liquor imported, as ascertained from the town duty returns, was—

Foreign wines and spirits in 1887-88, 363,544 galls ; in 1888-89, 351,967 galls ; beer and porter in 1887-88, 295,504 galls ; in 1888-89, 357,679 galls ; country spirits imported by sea in 1887-88, 498,420 galls ; in 1888-89 517,149 galls. There is a noticeable increase in the imports of beer and porter. The quantity in 1886-87 was only 260,231 gallons, while the quantity of country spirits in the same year was 530,104 gallons.

COTTON.

The imports of cotton only show what is brought by sea. They amounted to 465,984 packages against 474,211 in the previous year, and were for the most part brought to the bundars at Colaba, none being brought to the dock.

The exports amounted to 1,238,356 bales, of which 505,564 were shipped from the dock quay, and 732,792 from the bundars, much of the cotton despatched from the bundar going by boat to vessels in dock, and there shipped overside. The exports in the previous year were 1,186,253 bales, and the larger export in 1888-89 is chiefly due to the Broach and Dhollera crop having come forward earlier than usual.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.

The imports of grain were 221,936 tons against 187,589 tons in 1887-88. Of these imports, 215,318 tons were at the bundars, and 6,618 tons at the docks. Of the quantity imported at the bundars, 157,750 tons were rice.

The exports of grain during the past five years have been :—In 1884-85, 516,878 tons ; in 1885-86, 619,042 tons ; in 1886-87, 781,826 tons ; in 1887-88, 587,516 tons ; and in 1888-89, 688,681 tons.

Of the quantity exported last year, 543,475 tons were shipped from the docks, and 145,206 tons from the bundars. The Trustees had an application during the year from Messrs. Ralli Brothers for a fixed preferential berth in Victoria Dock, with a view to the shipment of grain direct from the dock sidings. The Trustees, while recognising that this is a most desirable object to keep in view, judged it necessary in the interests of other exporters to impose certain conditions, which Messrs. Ralli Brothers were unable to agree to, so that for the moment the project is in abeyance.

OIL-SEEDS.

The exports of oil-seeds were 352,791 tons against 301,532 tons in the previous year. 318,689 tons went from the docks, and only 34,102 tons from the bundars.

GROUND, WAREHOUSE, AND SHED RENTS.

Ground, warehouse, and shed rents taken together realized Rs. 63,801 more than in the previous year, and Rs. 14,747 more than was estimated. The returns for the past three years are as follows :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Ground rents (exclusive of extra fees on wharves)	5,08,489	5,38,914	5,87,498
Godown and shed rents (exclusive of Prince's Dock)	2,59,668	2,74,848	2,62,236
Dock and Apollo warehouses	1,50,238	1,39,724	1,67,553
	9,18,395	9,53,486	10,17,287

In ground rents alone the increase has been Rs. 48,585, made up roughly speaking :—

At Sassoon Dock	Rs. 10,000
„ Mody Bay	„ 10,000
„ Elphinstone Estate	„ 18,000
„ Mazagon Reclamation	„ 3,000
„ Frere Estate	„ 8,000
	Rs. 49,000

At Sassoon Dock additional land was taken up in connection with Government trooping arrangements, but at the other properties the growth has been on ordinary trade account. There has been almost no demand for land on lease ; the increase is entirely on land taken up for the temporary storage of goods. While there has been an increase in ground rent, there has been a falling-off in godown and shed rents of Rs. 12,612. The competition between the Ryan grain market and private warehouses on the Elphinstone Estate has been keen, and it is there that the decrease has occurred. The dock and Apollo warehouses, where goods are taken charge of by the Trust, and a weekly rate per package or per ton is levied, show, on the other hand, a satisfactory increase, *viz.*, from Rs. 1,39,724 in 1887-88, to Rs. 1,67,553 in 1888-89. Three new upper-storied warehouses for this description of traffic were completed, and made over to the traffic department on 28th December, and no doubt helped to swell the returns. The number of packages received and delivered is noted in the traffic manager's report. When the estimates for the year were framed, there was no guide as to the effect which the opening of Victoria Dock would have upon the receipts. The dock accommodation was doubled, and it could not be expected that the dock traffic would also double at a day's notice. For some years at certain seasons, the Prince's Dock was inconveniently crowded, and vessels had then to be refused admittance. The Trustees calculated roughly that one-fourth more revenue might at first be expected from the two docks combined than from the Prince's Dock alone. The revenue thus calculated upon was Rs. 21,06,750, and it has very nearly been worked up to, the actual receipts being Rs. 20,40,918.

VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.

The proportion of vessels entering the harbour that used the docks and their tonnage during the past seven years is given in the subjoined statement, which clearly shows the progress that is being made :—

	No. entering the Port.	Tonnage entering the Port.	No. entering the Dock.	Tonnage entering the Dock.
1882-83..	1,032	1,304,137	494	777,162
1883-84..	1,100	1,436,006	508	832,940
1884-85..	1,165	1,465,465	518	864,509
1885-86..	1,168	1,495,516	552	909,750
1886-87..	1,166	1,536,255	542	962,446
1887-88..	1,201	1,615,554	Prince's Dock 488 Victoria Dock 11	856,167 16,781
1888-89...	1,167	1,582,766	„ „ 577	1,011,696

Of the 577 vessels that entered the docks last year, 295 made use of Prince's Dock and 282 of Victoria Dock ; the result being that the trade was carried on with much greater comfort and despatch than when the whole of the traffic was crowded into one dock. These returns show, too, that there is room for a large expansion of the trade before a further extension of the dock system is required.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT THE DOCK.

The imports and exports of the various descriptions of traffic at the docks have already been commented upon in conjunction with the bundar traffic. As remarked by the superintendent, the dock has hitherto been chiefly used by the vessels engaged in the direct trade with Europe and China. The Italian and Australian Lloyd's steamers, however, made very partial use of the Prince's Dock, but since the Victoria Dock was made available these companies have applied for and obtained fixed berths where the transhipment work between their Europe and China steamers is regularly carried on—a convenience to the companies concerned and an increased source of income to the Trust. It has already been noted that the dock superintendent has succeeded in inducing a large number of sugar ships to come to the dock. The British India steamers engaged in carrying goods to and from Marmagao for the Western India Portuguese Railway now find it advantageous to use the docks, and the vessels employed in the rice trade are also using the docks in increasing numbers. Wherever it has been found that the dock rates were in excess of the rates charged for landing from the stream, the necessary reductions have been made, so that all obstacles to the extended use of the docks might be removed. The Docks, however, have powerful interests to compete with ; for loading and unloading vessels in the stream has been a lucrative business to muccadums and one they are naturally unwilling to let go ; but it is satisfactory to know that the work of loading and unloading cargo can now be performed more safely, more cheaply, and more expeditiously in dock than in the stream. All who have used the dock are ready to admit this, and it is only a question of time, when no vessel, unless loaded with coal or timber or kerosine, which is not allowed to be handled in the dock, will consent to remain in the stream when a berth in the docks is available.

PORT DUES.

Port dues which stand at 1 anna per register ton realized Rs. 1,23,596 against Rs. 1,27,531 collected in 1887-88. The shrinkage is accounted for by the smaller tonnage that entered the port in 1888-89 as shown in para. 10.

WATER-SUPPLY TO SHIPPING.

There has been a marked falling-off in the receipts from water supplied to vessels in the stream, the amount being Rs. 19,517 against Rs. 32,263 in 1887-88 ; but on the other hand the larger number of vessels frequenting the docks has led to an increased consumption there, the receipts being Rs. 21,652 in 1887-88 and Rs. 26,244 in 1888-89. The rate charged in the stream is Rs. 1½ per ton of 250 gallons, and at the docks 12 as.

PILOTAGE AND TRANSPORTING FEES.

Pilotage and transporting fees realised Rs. 144,971 against an estimate of Rs. 1,39,500. 54½ per cent. of the pilotage fees and 50 per cent. of the transporting fees are divided among the pilots, and the following were their average earnings during the past year :—Master pilots, Rs. 645 per mensem ; first grade pilots, Rs. 624 per mensem ; second grade pilots, Rs. 524 per mensem ; third grade pilots, Rs. 423 per mensem.

The pilotage rates were largely reduced from 1st September 1887, and the average earnings of the pilots during the past five years have been :—Harbour masters (now styled master pilots), Rs. 751 per mensem ; first grade pilots, Rs. 590 per mensem ; second grade pilots, Rs. 500 per mensem ; third grade pilots, Rs. 378 per mensem.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The estimated expenditure under the head of "General Charges" was Rs. 2,28,755, but this included for purposes of account Rs. 62,120 for engineering establishment transferred to capital works at the end of the year. Allowing for this reduction, the estimate was Rs. 1,66,635 against actual expenditure, Rs. 1,59,747. There were fluctuations in individual items, but they do not call for special remark.

On the bundar properties, including the Trustees' land estates, the expenditure was Rs. 68,446 less than estimated, and Rs. 47,300 less than the expenditure of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 was set aside in the estimates for "Contingent Works," *i.e.*, such new works not debitable to capital as are unforeseen when the Budget is framed, but the need for which arises during the year. Of this sum, only Rs. 21,023 was required, so that on this item alone there was a saving of Rs. 18,977.

SCAVENGING.

Until the close of 1887, the Trustees at their own expense carted the refuse collected on their various properties to the Flats and elsewhere. This was a work which properly pertained to the Municipality, and in due course was transferred to them. The estimate for the year was, however, prepared on the old basis, while the expenditure incurred has been under the new. The estimates were :—Rs. 20,100 and the expenditure Rs. 7,321.

COST OF WORKS.

The cost of the various works undertaken by the Engineering Department appears in some instances to have been estimated for on too liberal a scale. The excess of estimate over expenditure being Rs. 27,321.

The decrease in the amount of work done reduced the charge for engineering supervision from an estimate of Rs. 7,699 to Rs. 4,905. The charge for loss on old and useless stores sold, amounting to Rs. 2,517, also appears under the head of "Bundar Expenditure." There are other fluctuations as the appended accounts show, but none of them seems to call for special remark.

NEW CHANNEL FOR TIMBER AT FRERE ESTATE.

Included in "Bunder Expenditure" is the cost of making a new channel from the harbour into the Timber Hard at Frere Estate, Rs. 2,053. This hard could only be approached through Tank Bunder Hard, and the direct entrance from the harbour is an improvement which the timber-dealers appreciate.

Complaint was made by coal merchants, of the delay and expense caused in landing coal by the insufficient depth of water at Frere Reclamation and Clerk Bundar, where coal is chiefly landed. The estimated annual cost of maintaining a channel of approach to Frere Reclamation at 74 on T. H. D. was Rs. 30,400—a sum out of all proportion to the revenue earned—and an estimate was called for of the cost of making temporary landing jetties at the new north reclamation, Mody Bay, where there is much deeper water than at Frere Reclamation. These estimates were received and the work sanctioned after the close of the year.

REMOVAL OF THE DHALL MARKET.

Two blocks of the Dhall Market, which occupied the portion of the site required for two of the Victoria Dock warehouses, have been removed to a new position on the north of Malet Basin. There they will be of use to the grain-dealers. The work was commenced in 1887-88 ; it has cost Rs. 11,152, of which there was spent last year Rs. 4,402.

SAVINGS IN EXPENDITURE AT THE DOCKS.

While the estimates of *revenue* at the docks have been closely realized, it is satisfactory to record that there is a considerable saving in the *expenditure*. The estimates of the latter, exclusive of interest, were Rs. 12,01,320, and the actuals Rs. 10,25,845, showing a saving of Rs. 1,75,475.

Provision was made in the estimates for a complete staff for six of the sheds in the new dock, and for such other establishment as, it was thought, might be required. The amount thus provided was Rs. 1,63,162 *plus* Rs. 3,000 for acting allowances. The estimated revenue has not quite been realized, but by the exercise of a proper supervision the dock superintendent has been able to keep the expenditure on his staff down to Rs. 1,46,313—a saving of Rs. 19,849. Nor have the estimated payments to hamallage contractors been worked up to, the figures being, estimated Rs. 2,56,138, payments Rs. 2,37,398, saving Rs. 18,740. The dock dues and unloading cart fees were estimated at Rs. 17,54,800, against actuals, Rs. 16,79,302 ; and as the contractors are paid a percentage of those fees, it follows that a smaller revenue means decreased payments to them. Moreover, the payments to the contractors are two months in arrear, so that while twelve months are included in the accounts, the two first months, February and March 1888, are for the Prince's Dock alone.

[*To be continued*]

It is certain, the *Englishman* thinks, that the attention of Government will be turned this cold weather to the excise question, and more particularly to the reduction of Government stills in the Assam, Darjeeling, and Terai districts.

CLAIM TO RECOVER POSSESSION OF A HOUSE.

Yesterday at the Small Cause Court Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Luxmee, widow, *vs.* Erroo, woman, in which the plaintiff, who is the mother-in-law of the defendant, claimed to recover the possession of a house, situated in Cammateepoora. Mr. Munchashunker appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Manockjee Kanga appeared for the defendant. His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—

I regret to be obliged to decree this claim. It is a suit brought for the recovery of a room of a house, and the question is whether it comes within the meaning of section 14 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act ? The plaintiff is the mother-in-law of the defendant. No evidence was taken, but the admissions of the pleaders engaged in the case and the documents put in afford sufficient materials for a satisfactory decision. It appears the house in question originally belonged to a Kamati, who, in or about the year 1867, made a gift of it to the plaintiff (his sister). The gift was accompanied by physical delivery. There was also a symbolic transfer by the handing over to the plaintiff of the muniments of title. A mutation of names took place about the same time in the books of the Collector of Bombay and in those of the Municipality. There was no written instrument of gift but the absence of a writing does not affect the validity of the gift under the Hindu Law, 1 Indjur 135. After Hurjivun *vs.* Anundrow, 4, B. H. R. A. C. 131 approved in 5 B. H. R. O. C. 83 it must be taken to be settled law on this side of India that a gift of moveable property, even though verbal, is effectual if followed by delivery or receipt of rent by the donee or his agent. This brief examination of the plaintiff's title was necessary to enable the Court to determine the point at issue, viz., is her allegation of the defendant being a permissive user well or ill-founded ? In a matter of this sort the Court must refuse to take cognizance of the action unless jurisdiction is given in the clearest terms for the question is one of law and not of discretion, (Tomkins *vs.* Jones, I. L. R. 226, B.D. 599). Section 41 contemplates two distinct classes of suits, namely, suits against over-holding tenants and suits against permissive occupants. Does the case fall under the latter category ? For the defendant it was pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit ; that the defendant has been residing in this house on her own right as the associate of her husband for the last eighteen years ; that the house is the joint property of the mother and her son ; that section 19 of the above-cited Act contains a prohibition against the trial of suits for the determination of any right or interest in immoveable property, that the trial of this suit necessarily involved the trial of her right to or interest in this house, and that it was not competent to the Court to adjudicate upon the goodness or badness of her right, title, or interest, such as it was. The defence in substance is that the present proceedings are an improper substitute for an action of ejectment in the High Court. It was further urged that the non-joinder of the husband as co-plaintiff was a fatal objection to the action. He appeared before the Court, and on oath disclaimed all interest in the house. His ownership, it is said, is proved by the fact of his having joined his mother in the execution of two mortgage deeds relating to this property. These instruments are, to my mind, perfectly consistent with the sole and exclusive ownership of plaintiff. The lender of the money from an excess of caution in order to prevent the possibility of any hostile proceedings being taken by the son in collusion with his mother may have insisted on the son's signature. This is no mere hypothesis. Instances of this sort have actually fallen under the observation of the Court. From these remarks it must not be supposed that the Court assumes, what it has no right to assume, jurisdiction to investigate the rights of the several parties and their comparative strength. The Court has to be satisfied that the title is real and *bona-fide* in question, and for that purpose it has inferentially authority to enquire into so much of the case as is necessary to satisfy it on that point. Latham *vs.* Spedding, 20 L. J. Q. B. 302 ; Lilley *vs.* Harvey, 17 L. J. Q. B. 357 ; and Everz *vs.* Bennet, 4 C. B. N. S. 423. The last mentioned case is strongly in point. Willis J. said : "The application for prohibition must show that the judge disposed of a question of title and not merely that a claim oftitle was made. These decisions turned on sec. 58, 9 and 10 Vict., c. 95, corresponding with sec. 19 of the Act of 1882. The summons calls on the defendant to "show cause" why she should not be compelled to deliver up the room claimed to plaintiff. Davidas *vs.* Tyebally, I. L. R. 10 Bombay 30, is the only reported decision on section 41. His Lordship the Chief Justice there says : "The ruling of Westropp, C.J., in Nowla *vs.* Bala, I. L. R. 2 Bombay 91, would apply equally if not with greater force to section 41 of Act 15 of 1882." The ruling referred to was a ruling on section 91 of Act 9 of 1850. It was to the effect that questions of adverse title to the fee were not within the cognizance of section 91. The argument for the defendant was that the exclusion of jurisdiction was complete on a cause being shown *bona-fide*, even though a Court of competent powers might declare the defendant's interest to be worth nothing, and Lukmidas *vs.* Mulji, I. L. R. Bom. 295, was cited in support of it. That, no doubt, was a crucial case. There the defendant was confessedly the proprietor, and had divested himself of ownership by certain written instruments, which the plaintiff alleged were real, but which the defendant averred to be merely colorable and appearances strongly favoured the latter contention. The authorities do not sustain the proposition advanced for the defence. In Fearon *vs.* Nowell, 17 L. J. Q. B. 161, it was held that the words "show cause" meant such cause as constitutes in the opinion of the trying judge a good defence in other words, it must be a "good cause." In conformity of this ruling the legislature by 19 and 20 Vict. chap. 108, sec. 50, enacted that if the defendant does not show good cause to the contrary the judge may order possession to be given by him to the plaintiff. And the same wording is retained in sec. 138 of the Country Court Act of 1888, 51 and 52 Vict., chap. 43. It is to be regretted that some such phrase was not introduced in sec. 41, seeing that sec. 91 of the Act of 1850 gave rise to many perplexities and conflicting decisions so that the Madras High Court, in despair, cut the gordian knot by simply declaring that proof of the existence of a difficult or doubtful question to the right to possession raised by the person in possession was sufficient causes within the meaning of sec. 91, I. L. R. 4 Mad. 385. This difficulty is all the greater now that the Act of 1882, unlike the Act of 1850. bars the cognisance of every claim concerning right or interest in real property. The safest and most reasonable construction of sec. 41 would be strictly and undeviatingly to confine it to the clearest cases of "pure adverse holdings on a once permitted occupation," care being taken to see that the claimant under the disguise of a permitted occupation does not, so to speak, swear away his adversary's possession or the interest of which such possession is perhaps the only evidence, (Hurrymoney Dossa *vs.* Gopalchunder Mookerji, 2 Taylor and Bell 57) cited with approbation in Nowla *vs.* Bala (Supra). I cannot help thinking that sec. 841 is framed with special reference to the lucid and exhaustive observations of Sir T. Peel in the Calcutta case, once more borrowing the precision of his language, I ask myself, has the defendant once stood in a position to the applicant in consistent with any title in herself ? Viewing her position in every possible light it is impossible to answer this question in the negative. In what respect does her possession essentially differ from that of a friend for instance ? Her husband has for a year and more ceased to live in this house. She came in with the implied leave of plaintiff and must go out when that leave is withdrawn. Her defence does not amount to even an allegation of title. In Dadabhoy Cooverbai 10 B. H. R. 386, which was a parallel case in the High Court, upheld the jurisdiction of this Court. I am of opinion, therefore, that the defendant has not shown good or sufficient cause. Claim decreed : defendant to deliver up possession within a month from this date ; each party to bear her own costs.

The Khan of Lalpura reached Michni on the 27th on his way to levy a fine from the Mohmands and to punish Malik Yakub Khan of Michni, who has for some time been turbulent. The Khan of Lalpura has written to the Political Officer at the Khyber asking him to direct the Afridis and Mullagori tribe not to interfere between him and Yakub Khan, as they did last year, when they gave assistance to Yakub Khan. Both he and Yakub Khan, he says, are Mohmands, and theirs is, therefore, a tribal quarrel with which the Afridi and Mullagoris, who are of another clan, have nothing to do.

The Chinese Government has not been slow to recognise the help afforded by Europeans during the recent famine. Several of the missionaries, on leaving the famine region, were presented with red umbrellas and other testimonials. One lady was carried in a sedan chair through a city, followed by a great procession of literati with their red buttons, and a crowd of boys rejoicing in the hurrah.

A Vendetta of the real old stamp has just been reported from Corsica. Two men named Mattei and Chiaverini, whose families have been for a long time at open enmity, met at market the other day. Shooting immediately began, and Mattei was shot dead, while his foe was mortally wounded.

IMPORTANT REFERENCE TO A FULL BENCH.

A full bench, consisting of five Judges of the Bombay High Court, sat at the Appellate Side on Tuesday last to consider important questions of law referred to them by Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Nana bin Ganu. The full bench consisted of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Jardine, and Mr. Justice Parsons. The questions on which our opinion was asked by the division Court were as follows :—1. Whether any and which of the statements made by the accused to the police were admissible in evidence against him under section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act ? 2. Whether any and which of such statements were admissible under explanation 1, section 8, of the Indian Evidence Act ? Mr. G. R. Kirlosker appeared for the accused and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The facts of the case are these : The accused was convicted on a trial held on the 2nd April 1889 by Mr. B. R. Hebliker, Magistrate of the First Class at Sholapur, of dishonestly retaining stolen property, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months in addition to a fine of Rs. 200, or in default of payment of fine, was ordered to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for one month. The accused appealed from the conviction and sentence to Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who thought that the conviction was right and affirmed it. The facts proved were, he said, that a theft had been committed in the complainant's house and certain persons were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the offence. These persons admitted the theft before the police, and stated that they had given the property to the present accused. He was sent for and questioned by the police. On being asked "where is the property which these men say has been given over to you" ? the accused answered, "Yes, I have kept, it and buried it in the fields." He offered to point out the property, and took the police and "panch" to a place where an earthen pot containing ornaments was found buried. These ornaments were identified by the complainant, and it was not denied that they formed part of the property stolen from the complainant's house. They were found secreted in a place pointed out by the accused. There could be no doubt, the Sessions Judge remarked, that the discovery was in consequence of information given by the accused ; and that so much of such information, therefore, whether it amounted to a confession or not, as related distinctly to the fact discovered might be admitted in evidence, under section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act. Under the circumstances, the Sessions Judge held that the accused might fairly be presumed to have himself concealed the property in the place where it was discovered ; and as he was unable to account for his possession consistently with innocence, he might be taken to have either stolen it himself or dishonestly received or retained it as stolen property. In Mr. Tagore's opinion the accused might have been charged in the alternative, but considering the nature of the confession that led to the discovery of the property and other circumstances of the case, Mr. Tagore could not say that the Magistrate was wrong in charging the accused with dishonest retention of stolen property. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

The accused admitted to the Magistrate that he showed the property, but that he did so, having been tortured by the police, and led by them to point it out. What the particular information was which was first given to the police by the accused was deposed to by the police patel. He said accused was asked "where is the property which these persons say has been given over to you for custody ?" Accused replied "Yes, I have kept it. I would point it out." In another place the police patel said "accused said he had buried the property in the fields. This information was immediately followed by the discovery of the property through the accused himself." On going to the field near the nallah the accused made a similar confession (says the Magistrate), and immediately pointed out the property. The Magistrate remarked he failed to see how this information did not lead to the discovery of the property. It was buried in a place which could not have been pointed out by any one but the accused himself.

Mr. Kirlosker stated before the full Bench that the words of section 27 of the Evidence Act were that, where a fact had been discovered in consequence of information given by the accused, so much of the information as related to the fact of the discovery could be legally proved But he argued that here the discovery was not in consequence of information given by the accused, but in consequence of his own act in pointing out the place ; and that, therefore, the conviction could not stand under section 27. He contended that sections 25 to 27 of the Act should be taken as special sections relating to a special subject, and that to that extent they must be taken as overriding section 8 in respect to these matters. Even under the explanation to section 8, these statements of the accused mus tbe such as would explain the fact of the discovery. The act of discovery was an unambiguous act, and required no explanation, and therefore the accused's statement was not admissible. Statements which were in the nature of a narrative of past actions, and not relating to the fact of discovery, could not be admitted in evidence. This was clear in two ways. If the accused himself had not pointed out the place where the property was buried, it could not otherwise have been discovered even after the information, which was simply that he had buried it in the fields. No particulars were given, and no particular spot was indicated ; and even with the information the police could not have found it out. If the statement had not been made, and if the accused had simply gone and pointed out the property, it would have been discovered all the same. The discovery was not in consequence of the information, and therefore the statement was not admissible.

Mr. Shantaram, on the other hand, cited a large number of authorities to the contrary, and argued that the discovery was made in consequence of the information given by the accused, and that, therefore, the accused was rightly convicted under the section.

Their lordships reserved their decision on the reference.

POLO PONIES AND CHARGERS.

The Military authorities are assuring a still more paternal interest in their junior officers, and the *Pioneer* says :—The fancy prices paid for polo ponies in India by military officers have attracted the attention of the authorities, who seem to think that the money thus spent might better be laid out on good chargers. We cannot venture to say whether the stamp of charger at present is inferior to that of a few years ago, but the fact that the price of a made polo pony often runs into four figures shows that the latter must have improved in class. It is a sound investment too as a rule, for the game is played so enthusiastically, and regimental competition is so keen, that a really good pony can always be disposed of. It may be argued that the great demand for racing and polo ponies has caused breeders to pay less attention to the raising of horses, and that the remounts for the mounted branch of the Native Army have deteriorated in consequence ; but we cannot think that any permanent effect has been produced in this direction. It is well known that a very large number of good horses are absorbed annually by Native States, and if these could only be secured by the Purchasing Committees there would be fewer complaints from Bengal cavalry regiments regarding the quality of the remounts sent to them. Pony breeding pure and simple seldom pays, for it is somewhat of a lottery, and the importation of first-class English and Arab ponies has interfered a good deal with the prospects of the country-breds on the turf. Dealers, as distinct from breeders, are undoubtedly very keen in their search for ponies that are likely to turn out well in the polo ground, but the zemindar may be trusted still to go on raising horses for which there is a steady demand in the Native Cavalry. We should be sorry to see the charger sacrificed to the polo pony, but Commanding Officers can surely see that this does not take place generally without unduly interfering with the manly game which teaches the subaltern to ride straight and hard, and keeps him fit and well even in the trying summer climate of the plains.

It is commonly supposed that Mr. Gladstone is quite incapable of telling a good story, but he can sometimes cap a tale with the best of them (says a London correspondent). On one occasion at a dinner party there was some talk of the Duke of Cambridge's rather powerful vocabulary. "Yes," said Mr. Gladstone, "the Duke is strong, but he is nothing to his uncles. There was the Duke of Cumberland, for instance, who used to take away people's characters in the most original and alarming way. He was asked to request the Archbishop of Canterbury to move the rejection of the first Bill for the abolition of Church rates. Off he went with the commission, and returned much excited. Being rather deaf, he habitually spoke at the top of his voice. So he cried out to a company of grave and reverend members of the House of Lords, 'The Archbishop says he will be devoted to everlasting fire, but he'll move the rejection of the Bill.' " I need scarcely add that the original language which his Grace of Cumberland professed to quote from his Grace of Canterbury has been a little softened.

THE SALWEEN COMMISSION.

As some not very intelligible statements have been made regarding the Salween Commission, the *Englishman* essays to set them right. Our contemporary says : It is intended to settle questions of sovereignty over certain Shan states to the east of the Salween, and to demarcate the boundary between British and Siamese territory. The Siamese Government will send their Commission to meet ours at some convenient point on the borderland as soon as the season will allow of work in the jungle being undertaken. It is hoped that, besides settling various questions, which are now under discussion, the Commission will also get through a good deal of survey work in the course of the dry weather, and that the result will be a great improvement in our maps of the territory to the east of the Salween,—a country which is now much less known than any other part of Asia. Mr. Ney Elias will be in charge of the Commission, and Mr. Scott, *alias* "Shwe Yo," will be associated with him in the conduct of the affair. Nor could the Commission be in safer hands. Mr. Elias has by long years of valuable service given ample proof of his powers of leadership, while Mr. Scott's wide and minute knowledge of the country and the people is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the enterprise. The party, we may add, will be as small as possible, as no sort of parade or display is needed in those parts, while transport and supplies are not over-plentiful. Siam being a civilised and reasonable Government, we may count upon its hearty co-operation with our Commission. It will be a clear gain to Siam to ascertain the extent and alignment of its own frontier, which is very far from being clearly defined at present ; and at the same time the King and his advisers will doubtless be able fully to appreciate the value of England's goodwill and friendship, more especially as we are now such close neighbours.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S CONVICTION.

THE QUESTION OF EXTRADITION.

Naturally, writes the *Globe*, the sentences passed upon General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort are the all-absorbing topic in Paris. The Conservative newspapers attack the Senate, while the Boulangist organs insult it. The Republican journals return blow for blow, insult for insult. This is a state of matters, a Paris correspondent says, which every one expected, and it will cause no surprise. The sentence is apparently a severe one, but it is only necessary that one of the accused should appear in order to set aside the proceedings, excepting the evidence that has been taken, and to make it necessary to recommence the trial. This being the case, the sentence may be regarded as a provisional one, the continuance in force of which depends on the condemned persons themselves. It is in this way that the apparent severity of the sentence is to be explained.

The question which has been mooted concerning the possibility of the French Government applying for the extradition of General Boulanger is one especially interesting to English people. It has been said that as the General has been condemned for embezzlement, England could not refuse to grant the demand for extradition. If, however, says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, the French journalists who make this assertion would simply take the trouble to consult the existing Extradition Treaty, made in 1878, they would discover that their demand for the extradition of General Boulanger would certainly never be granted by the English authorities.

In the first place, his trial was evidently a political one, and though embezzlement is a crime for which extradition can be demanded, in virtue of Clause 20 of Article III. of the Treaty, no person when delivered over to the authorities of his country can be tried or punished for any other offence than that for which his extradition has been demanded. In addition to this Article V. renders it impossible to entertain for a moment the idea of surrendering General Boulanger to the French authorities. Article V. runs thus :—

"No accused or convicted person shall be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be deemed by the party upon whom it is made to be a political offence, or to be an act connected with such an offence, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the police magistrate or of the court before which he is brought on *habeas corpus*, or of the Secretary of State, that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try him for an offence of a political character."

Embezzlement is not a political offence, but in the present case it is certainly connected with the felonious attempt for which General Boulanger has just been condemned. Indeed, in the indictment and also in the judgment itself, it is not only referred to as connected witht hat offence, but as being all the graver on account of the embezzlement having been effected with the object of providing the means for the accomplishment of the political crime of overthrowing or altering the legally established form of government. The text of the Treaty being so perfectly clear, it is scarcely credible that the French Government should court the refusal they would certainly meet with

WHAT THE GENERAL MAY DO.

It must be remembered, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, that so long as the sentence remains in force, General Boulanger is deprived of all the rights of a citizen. He ceases to hold his position in the army and in the Legion of Honour and to have the free administration of his property. He can exercise no civil or political right, and all the abuse in the world can do nothing to remove these consequences of a sentence which it would be a mistake to treat as merely odd or without importance. To remove the effect of the sentence, the President of the Republic would have to consent, to an exercise of clemency, and the Senate to grant an amnesty. As no such consent or grant could be obtained without the suppression of those two elements of power, one executive, the other legislative, a revolution would be necessary. M. Blowitz asked a supporter of General Boulanger what is to happen, and this is what he replied :—

"General Boulanger may await the general elections. If he has a certain majority in the future Chamber, it can, by overturning every Cabinet formed by M. Carnot, lead either to the retirement of the President, or to a dissolution, which by the same legal means will result in his retirement and the compulsory meeting of the electoral congress, and that body will then carry out the General's promised reforms. Or General Boulanger may present himself unexpectedly on the eve of the elections before his judges. He will first remove the effects of the sentence, and then, provoking a public discussion, will stir up such a movement of public opinion that the judges of the Senate will not dare to convict him. He will leave the Senate as if raised to the highest power by a popular triumph. There is yet another course the General may take. He will come secretly to Paris, spread a mysterious watchword among the population, appear on horseback some fine morning, at a point unknown to the police or the Government, but known to his supporters, and followed by a mob like that of the Gare de Lyon, overwhelm in an hour the headquarters of the Government in Paris. He will take possession of the Elysee, the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, the Hotel de Ville, and the Ministries, and will become master of Paris. But, again, he may do nothing like this. Certain it is, however, that he will not subside. When a man has played the part he has maintained he will not succumb to a sentence proceeding even from a High Court of Justice."

"Do you think he will issue a manifesto ?" "Oh, no, he has issued manifestoes enough. He will do something else. In short, now that the sentence is pronounced we must wait for the reply of the condemned in some unexpected kind of blow. The contemporary history of France resembles the *feuilletons* published in fragments in the Paris newspapers. After each event, just as at the end of each *feuilleton*, we must write the words, "Continuation to-morrow."

The President of the British Medical Association at Leeds in his inaugural address dwelt on the great burden of modern examinations which the medical student has to endure. He contended that the examinations were inadequate, because they failed in their essential object—the discovery of those who are fit and of those who are unfit to enter upon the responsibilities of practice ; that they were too numerous and too costly ; that the hurry and worry under which they were conducted did not give fair play to the student ; and he referred to an examiner who had fifteen hundred sets of answers to look through in a fortnight.

A romantic story is told about Madame La Marechale Canrobert, whose premature death is being mourned in Paris just now. Twenty-six years ago the Marshal, at that time in the height of his glory, was at an official ball, when an exquisite young lady approached and said quite simply, "Monsieur, will you dance with me ?" The surprised soldier "begged off" in a few confused words, then, turning to a young officer beside him, he said, "Will you kindly take my place beside the young lady, and remember that this night a Marshal of France envies a sub-lieutenant." However, the matter did not rest there, for Miss Flora MacDonald, under the auspices of the Empress Eugenie, with whom she was a favourite, subsequently became the wife of the great general.

BULGARIAN CELEBRATIONS.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Considerable anxiety was caused at Sofia on Wednesday, August 14, by the calling out of the Servian Reserves, which, although explained to be a measure intended to prevent any internal attempt being made by ex-King Milan's partisans to effect a change of Government, was naturally looked upon as possibly being a demonstration against Bulgaria, but nothing has happened to justify this alarm. It was not (says the *Daily News* correspondent) till after the speeches of the Prince and M. Stambouloff at the banquet that it was possible to say for certain that the day had passed without any attempt either on the part of the Government or the population to change the present order of things, even though just before the dinner M. Stambouloff, the President of the Council of Ministers, expressed his surprise that the people should have believed in the rumours of a proclamation of independence, or of the seizure of the railway as far as the Turkish frontier. But, even if such proceedings had been contemplated, the Government would naturally not have announced their intention beforehand.

Prince Ferdinand's speech at the banquet, delivered in Bulgaria, reflects the real feelings prevalent here. He said :—"It is now two years since I was elected by the Grace of God and the nation's will Prince of Bulgaria. Since my accession to the Throne I have devoted myself to the people, to their moral and material development. My brave people also have submitted to any sacrifice in order to maintain order and peace, and these sacrifices, these efforts on the part of my people, their intelligent and loyal conduct, have won for the Government not only the sympathy of the civilised world, but also the praise of one of the most illustrious and most powerful monarchs of Europe, and of one of the most eminent statesmen. When I ascended the throne of Bulgaria the enemies of our liberty said openly that this state of things would not last three days, and that everything would fall to pieces with all those who were at the head of the Government. But Divine Providence has not permitted the sacred rights of the brave Bulgarian people to be trodden under foot. On the contrary, it has given us strength to resist all storms and to avoid all the traps which have been so cleverly laid for us. It is with the same faith and the same hope in God, and in relying on my people and my valiant army, that I enter upon the third year of my reign, full of hope that I shall have the happiness to see my country glorious, great, and prosperous, and all my subjects content and happy. I drink to the health of my glorious people and of my brave soldiers."

The 120 guests drank to this toast with great enthusiasm. M. Stambouloff, in the course of an eloquent oration, claimed for Prince Ferdinand a greater victory than that won on the battle-field of Slivnitza, inasmuch as the enemy whom they had so successfully resisted for the past two years was a hundred times stronger than Servia.

The Diplomatic Body was naturally conspicuous by its absence ; but fortunately although the representatives of the Powers cannot officially recognise the Bulgarian Government, the relations between them and the Bulgarian Ministers are by no means as strained as they were last year, and in one Agency, at least the correspondent adds, the health of Prince Ferdinand and his people was cordially drunk.

The Vienna Press in general pays a compliment to the great skill and discretion which Prince Ferdinand has exhibited in a trying position. It also congratulates him on having such a Minister as M. Stambouloff. Several journals remark that the Prince has really and truly devoted himself to the Bulgarians, for the life which he has been leading at Sofia, where he has no society, and where even personal intercourse with the Diplomatic Body is denied him, cannot have been agreeable to a man of his tastes. There is evidently (the *Times'* correspondent says) some nervousness in Russia lest the Sultan should be suddenly moved to recognise Prince Ferdinand ; for the *Novoe Vremya* publishes an excited article, in which it says that if Turkey allows herself to be swayed in this matter by Austrian influences she will pay dearly for her pliancy by seeing the Cretan question become aggravated. The journal adds significantly, "The development of affairs in Crete depends upon Russia—" an avowal which, coming from such an unimpeachable Russian source, is worth noting.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN SARAWAK.

EFFECTUAL REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

The Singapore *Times* says the case of the Chinese prisoners, accused of being members of an active Secret Society in Sarawak, was tried by a Special Court appointed for this purpose, and consisting of four European, four Malay, and four Chinese members. The enquiry was commenced on the 5th August, and finished on the 9th, on which day the views of the members were communicated to His Highness the Rajah. The finding of the Court was as follows :—

1. That there is in existence in Sarawak an active branch of the Ghee Hin or Sam Tian Chinese Secret Society.

2. That 6 of the prisoners (Ha Chin Chong, Chong Yu Sam, Chong Chin *alias* Chong Kee Sam, Tek Choon, Lew Ah See, and Tenk Chong Liang) are the leading men of this society.

3. That 11 of the prisoners (Lye Chun, Quon Kee Siong, Quon Chi Peng, Bong Seng, Yong Seng, Chow Ah Huey, Chin Tuat, Quan Chiang, Ah Mau, Chok Jee, and Ah Nyat) are active agents of the society carrying out the orders of the leaders, beating, frightening, or murdering non-members.

4. That 7 of the prisoners (Bong Kiong Jee, Quan Yong Fu, Kong Po, Cha Lee Nee, Hio Ah Siong, Chang Boo Kwee, and Gwee Tuat) are merely members, and, as far as is known, there is nothing further against them.

On Monday, the 12th ult., the Supreme Court was convened by His Highness the Rajah for the purpose of passing sentence on the prisoners. There were present, accommodated with seats on the bench, a large number of the leading Malays and Chinese Towkays of Kuching. The body of the Court and the verandahs and approaches were densely packed with natives. The prisoners occupied three benches in the centre of the Court, and were under a strong guard of Police, whilst the back and sides of the Court were lined by a detachment of the Sarawak Rangers. His Highness the Rajah entered the Court house shortly after 9 a.m., and at once opened the proceedings. He first addressed all present, giving a short account of the arrest of the prisoners and the motives which had led to their arrest, the state of the law of this country as regards Chinese Secret Societies, and the impartial method (mixed commission) by which these prisoners had been tried. He gave the past history of Secret Society work in Sarawak, and expressed his intention, for the good of the country and its population, both Malay and Chinese, of stamping out any such illegal combination in his dominions, a combination which, from papers seized, was known to have as its end, when strong enough the murder of all who did not wear a "Towchang." The prisoners were then called up ; the decisions of the "Court of twelve" as regards their guilt were then interpreted to them, and separately, each was asked if he had anything further to say. The answers were mostly to the effect they knew nothing of the matter with which they were charged. His Highness the Rajah then pronounced the following sentences :—

(*a*.) That six of the prisoners (names above) having been found to be leaders of the society, should be shot at 8 a.m. on the next day (13th.)

(*b*.) That 11, being active members and agents, should receive six dozen strokes with a rattan, have their heads shaved, be imprisoned during His Highness's pleasure, and be branded with the letters S.S. on the hand, and that on release they should be banished for ever from Sarawak.

(*c*.) That the remaining seven prisoners, being members only, if they would swear in their temples to have no further dealings with the society, and would give up any documents in their possession relating to the society, should be released ; if not all or any one should be dealt with as the foregoing active agents. The prisoners were then marched back to jail.

The sentence of execution was carried out on the 13th ult. at 8 a.m., on the usual execution ground. The firing party consisted of 20 Sarawak Rangers, and death was certified by the Principal Medical Officer. The flogging was carried out partially by giving each man, sentenced thereto, 3 dozen within the precincts of the jail on the same day at 11 a.m. The remaining 3 dozen and the rest of the sentence will be carried out when the health of the prisoners will allow of it.

The Chancellor of the Punjab University has appointed five gentlemen, distinguished for zeal in the cause of education, to be Fellows of the Punjab University. Of these, four are natives and one European—the latter is Mr. J. C. Oman, Professor of the Government College, Lahore.

According to the *World*, the Princess of Wales and her daughters are going to Denmark, and it is not likely they will go to Scotland this year. The Prince will go to Mar Lodge later for a fortnight, but the Princess of Wales is very anxious that the Duke and Duchess of Fife should be left alone this year as much as possible, and not be overdone by her family, so as to let them make life out as best pleases themselves.

SPORTING NOTES.

WITH a continuation of fine weather, the Brighton meeting was brought to a very successful termination on Thursday afternoon, 15th ultimo. The company, large on the first and second days, showed a decided increase, and the meeting has proved a great success from a financial point of view. Eight events were contained on the card, the majority of which attracted good fields, and the interest in the sport was well sustained. The Preston Handicap was won by Mr. M'Calmont's Castlenock, the Kempton Town Plate by Sir J. Duke's St. Denys, the Stewards' Plate by Mr. Whitley's Bonnie Boy, the Town Plate by Mr. Webb's Diavolo, the Walter Handicap by Mr. Burton's Doric, the Southdown Plate by Mr H. Milner's Whistle Jacket, the Bevendean Plate by Mr. Jennings's Reform, and the Cliftonville Plate by Mr. J. Hammond's Enamel.

Lewes races were numerously attended on Friday, 16th ult., and though rain fell heavily towards the close, the sport proved interesting. Lord Randolph Churchill won the Nevill Plate with Rough and Ready, Mr. O. H. Jones's Dulce Domum secured the Castle Plate, Mr. Abington's Sanbenito was successful in the Club Open Plate, Mr. C. Hibbert's Upstart was credited with the De Warrenne Handicap, Mr. Blundell Maple's Scotia took the Juvenile Plate, Mr. N. Charrington's Breda was awarded the Southdown Club Cup, Captain L. H. Jones's Theosophist was victorious in the Lewes Handicap, Mr. J. Porter's Sainfoin defeated nine opponents in the valuable Astley Stakes, and Mr. Henty won a match with Sweet Pea. On Saturday Lord Cholmondeley's Southbank defeated eleven opponents in the Coombe Stakes; the Members' Cup fell to Mr. Yates's Rent Day; Mr. Burton's Barmecide won the Club Handicap; The Jesuit credited Mr. Powell with the Hamsey Welter Stakes; Mr. Eyre's Pertinax was successful in the Mount Harry Plate; and Mr. W. Lowe's colt by Wisdom--Vanish was awarded the Priory Stakes.

Racing at Kempton Park August Meeting commenced on Tuesday (13th ult.) in the presence of a very fair attendance. Lord Hartington's Aggie won the Hanworth Park Maiden Plate and Mr. Abington's Nunwick the Kempton Park Club Welter Handicap. The Kempton Park International Breeders' Two-year-old Stakes was carried off by Mr. Mackenzie's Saint, the August Handicap by Mr. Abington's Snaplock, and a Maiden Two-year-old Plate by Mr. H.E. Tidy's Lowland. On Wednesday (14th ult.) a promising morning gave place in the afternoon tò showers which, although not heavy, helped to make matters unpleasant from a spectator's point of view in the Sunbury meads. The attendance was not a large one. Racing was resumed at two o'clock with the Shepperton Welter Handicap, which fell to Mr. F. Murray's Lown, while Mr. H. Mark's Fiddle and I easily secured the succeeding event—the Two-year-old Plate. Mr. J. Lawrance's Wishing Gate bowled over the Duke of Portland's Melanion—the last-mentioned horse being third, and Lord Bradford's Swift second—in the Foal Stakes. Of the other events, the Teddington Selling Handicap was won by Mr. E. Baird's Aghaboe, the Princess of Wales's Plate by Mr. Hammond's Corbeille, the Thames Selling Plate by Mr. Robert's Lady Edith, and the Sunbury Midweight Handicap, by Mrs. Mumford's Moth.

At the opening of the Redcar Second Summer Races on Tuesday (13th ult.), Mr. Whipp's Frapotel won the Coatham Handicap Plate, Mr. E. Lascelles' Nunthorpe the Twelfth Biennial Stakes, Mr. W. I'Anson's Reveillée the Thirteenth Biennial Stakes, Mr. R. Gladstone's Strathpeffer the Redcar Two-year-old Stakes, Lord Durham's Spate the Warrenby Selling Plate, and Lord Zetland's Choufleur the Redcar Handicap. On Wednesday, visitors to Redcar on the concluding afternoon of the meeting experienced a miserable time of it, as rain fell heavily throughout the whole of the time that racing was in progress. This kept many away who would otherwise have been present, but no fault could be found with the sport. Lord Feversham's Queen of the Dale and Mr. M. Wheeler's Vicissitude filly did well for backers in the two first races—the Upleatham Welter Handicap Plate and the Beaumont Selling Plate—and Mr. C. Perkins's Chitabob made a hollow example of his opponents in the Foal Stakes, Mr. A. Over's Redsand and Mr. J. Lowther's Cheroot being second and third respectively. Mr. Green won the Sandhills Handicap Plate with Rebus, Mr. H. Robertson the Zetland Welter Handicap with Derwentwater, and Lord Zetland's Margarine secured the Wilton Plate by three-quarters of a length from Mr. W. I'Anson's Babelaras, Mr. J. Lowther's Decoration being third.

As showing the poverty of invention existing among owners who have thoroughbreds to name, it is said there have been many horses named Robin Hood, and there is still a six-year-old hunter of that name who races in Ireland. The most consistent public performer bearing the name of Robin Hood was the colt by Wild Dayrell, whc won the July Stakes in 1865 for for Lord Portsmouth. At that time Baron Rothschild also had a colt running of the same name sired by North Lincoln, and when Mr. Alexander owned the Wild Dayrell Robin Hood in 1886, the latter was matched against the North Lincoln colt for £200 and the right to the name Robin Hood over the Ditch Mile at Newmarket. The match, however, was never run, as the young Wild Dayrell colt received forfeit and the right to the name. Other races at Pontefract call for no comment except noting the fact that Finale who with Robin Hood and Warlaby was selected in this column won his race.

At Brighton, the Kemp Town Plate introduced a really smart youngster in St. Denys, a son of Hermit and Villafranca, who cost originally 700gs. at one of the Blankney sales. He came to Brighton with a strong private reputation, and was made favourite for his race, which he won in good style. How moderate is Vasistas was again demonstrated by his running second to Whistle Jacket in the Southdown Plate. The last-named now looks as if he was trying to make up some of his hay and corn bill arrears, although it is too much to expect he will ever get back much of the 3,600 guineas he originally cost.

The stewards of the Jockey Club do not appear satisfied with the result of their inquiry into the circumstances of Mr. John Hammond giving the ex-jockey Wood a large money present after the former's own mare Florence had won the Cambridgeshire of 1884. Wood rode Sandiway in that race, and, so says my good friend the *Calendar*, in a manner contrary to orders. Mr. Hammond stated that the present had been given to Wood for having ridden other winners for him during the same week. The stewards, however, significantly say that, while not feeling called upon to take any further action in the matter, they were unable to accept the explanation as satisfactory.

Another announcement in the official organ of the turf senate shows that the powers that be have at length awakened to the fact that new race meetings are alarmingly on the increase, to the detriment of the old-established fixtures, for the Jockey Club stewards now give notice that owing to the difficulty in providing days for meetings already in existence, applications for licenses for additional racecourses will only be entertained under very exceptional circumstances, and that in order to avoid risk of pecuniary loss or disappointment such proposals should be submitted to them in a preliminary shape before any expenditure is incurred. Promoters of new race meetings, being thus forewarned, should be forearmed.

Despite the poor quality of the sport promised by the Windsor programme, there was really a capital attendance of the public in the Rays Medows on the 15th ult. The weather during the forenoon was threatening in the extreme, but the rain held off, and the afternoon's sport was enjoyed in pleasant sunshine.

A very tame commencement was made with the Manor Plate, in which Whistle Jacket, who after all seems inclined to pay for keeping, was only opposed by Chevy Chase. There was little promise of repayment for wagering on this race, or rather match, but adventurous spirits there were who did not hesitate to plunge on Whistle Jacket such odds as 20 to 1. Mr. Milner's colt never allowed the issue to hang fire, as pulling double all the way he won easily by a length. After a pretty race Belfry, in the Stand Plate, beat Aghaboe, and was subsequently sold to Mr. Hammond for 320gs.

The first two races having resulted in accordance with opinions expressed in this column, a quintette turned out in the Mile Selling Plate, and of these the wretched worn-out Renny was made an equal favourite with Devonshire Lass. Renny was soon beaten, and finished the absolute last, but Devonshire Lass, whose jockey was caught napping by the accomplished Tommy Loates, was beaten after a pretty finish by Eversfield.

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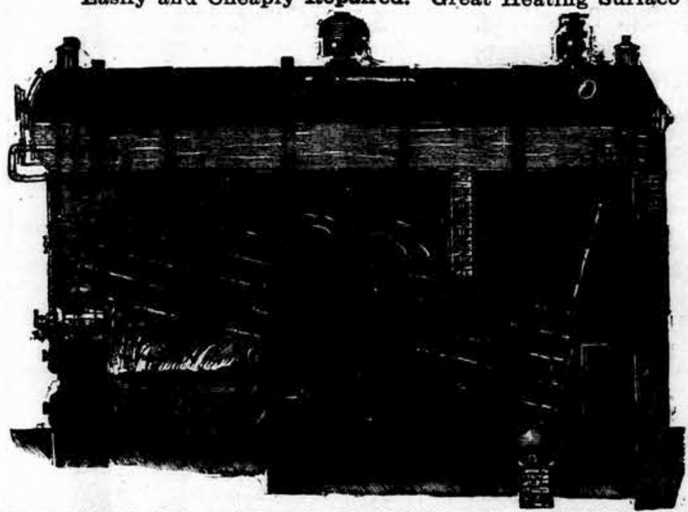

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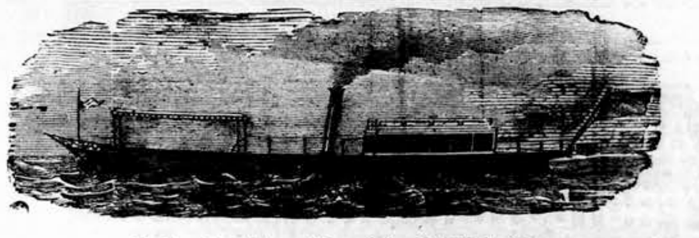

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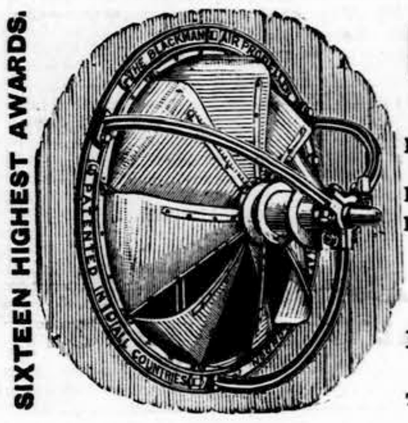

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